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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

ANGOLA

| | |
|--|----|
| Installation of New Government Members (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Jun 81) | 1 |
| CC Official: Ideological Deviation Not To Be Tolerated (Ambrosio Lukoki; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jun 81) | 2 |
| Mondlane Foundation Delegation Promises Assistance (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Jul 81) | 5 |
| Upcoming Conference on 'Capitalism's Terrorist Policies' (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 Jun 81) | 7 |
| Italian Left Contacted on International Conference (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jun 81) | 9 |
| - State Sector's Coffee Harvest Forecasts (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2, 7 Jul 81) | 11 |
| State Sector's Shortfall State Production by Province | |
| Essungu Offshore Oil Field Inaugurated (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Jul 81) | 13 |
| Briefs Portuguese Data Processing Cooperation | 15 |

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

| | |
|--|----|
| Next Few Months Viewed as Critical for Regime (LE SOLEIL, 7 Jul 81) | 16 |
|--|----|

CHAD

| | |
|--|----|
| Economy Said To Be in Extremely Critical State (LE SOLEIL, 7 Jul 81) | 19 |
| Situation of Chadian Refugees in Kousseri Described (LE SOLEIL, 8 Jul 81) | 21 |

MADAGASCAR

| | |
|---|----|
| Departing DPRK Envoy Decorated (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 9 Jul 81) | 23 |
| Toamasina, Mahajanga Ports Compared; Future Examined (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 7, 8 Jul 81) | 26 |

MOZAMBIQUE

| | |
|---|----|
| Council of Ministers Meets, Analyzes Issues (NOTICIAS, 17, 18, 19 Jun 81) | 30 |
| Prospective Indicative Plan Rural Socialization Ministers Discuss Labor Policy | |
| Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR Friendship Association (NOTICIAS, 21 Jul 81) | 33 |
| GDR-Assisted Electric Energy Project Suffers Delays (NOTICIAS, 2 Jul 81) | 34 |
| OJM Leader Visits GDR Training Institute (Filemon Mata; NOTICIAS, 9 Jul 81) | 36 |
| Cooperation With Yugoslav Youth (NOTICIAS, 3 Jul 81) | 37 |
| Installation of Container Terminal at Nacala Port (NOTICIAS, 10 Jul 81) | 38 |
| Nacala Power Plant Electricity of Nampula (NOTICIAS, 14 Jul 81) | 39 |
| Cabora Bassa Energy Will Reach Nampula (NOTICIAS, 16 Jul 81) | 40 |
| Diesel Locomotives Replacing Steam on North Line (NOTICIAS, 16 Jul 81) | 42 |
| Cooperation With USSR in Publishing, Radio Sectors (NOTICIAS, 9 Jul 81) | 43 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Paint Shortage Affects Naval Maintenance (NOTICIAS, 9 Jul 81) | 44 |
| Briefs | |
| Dos Santos Return to Maputo | 45 |
| Beira-Umtali Pipeline | 45 |
| NAMIBIA | |
| Work of Council of Ministers Analyzed (Eberhard Hofmann; REPUBLIKEIN, 2 Jul 81) | 46 |
| Progress of Democratic Structuring Discussed (Editorial, by Arthur Suren; ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 29 Jun 81). | 49 |
| SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE | |
| Mozambican Training for OMSTEP Cadres (NOTICIAS, 9 Jul 81) | 51 |
| SENEGAL | |
| Japanese Gift of Two Trucks To Aid Water Drilling Projects (I. Fall; LE SOLEIL, 3 Jul 81) | 52 |
| SEYCHELLES | |
| Planning Ministry Reorganised for Greater Efficiency (NATION, 28 Jul 81) | 53 |
| Delegation Returns From 'Fruitful' Visit to Iraq (NATION, 27 Jul 81)..... | 54 |
| Improved Ties With Japan Reported (NATION, 25 Jul 81) | 56 |
| NYS Advisory Board Assesses Work (NATION, 30 Jul 81) | 57 |
| Statistics Division Analyzes 1980 Accounts (NATION, 30 Jul 81) | 59 |
| Reportage on Creole Language, Cultural Meetings (NATION, 24, 27, 29 Jul 81) | 60 |
| Working Committee | |
| Creole, Mother Tongue | |
| National Folklore Festival | |
| Commentary on Anti-Apartheid Rallies in New Zealand (Editorial; NATION, 25 Jul 81) | 65 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Anniversary of Cuban Revolution Marked (NATION, 28 Jul 81) | 67 |
| Major Extensions at Pointe Larue Airport Reported (NATION, 24 Jul 81) | 69 |
| Briefs | |
| Latest Population Figures | 71 |
| Indian, Cuban Diplomats | 71 |

SIERRA LEONE

| | |
|--|----|
| President Addresses Passing-Out Ceremony (DAILY MAIL, 17 Jul 81) | 72 |
| President Strongly Condemns Critics (DAILY MAIL, 16 Jul 81) | 73 |
| U.S.-African Relations Endangered by Springboks Tour (Editorial; DAILY MAIL, 16 Jul 81)..... | 75 |
| Chinese Team at Magbass Ends Mission (DAILY MAIL, 20, 23 Jul 81) | 76 |
| Training Praised Government Takeover Soon | |
| NTC Failure, Overdrafts, Shortages Reported (DAILY MAIL, 20, 22 Jul 81) | 78 |
| Officials Detained Probe Demanded, Editorial | |
| Kamara-Taylor Urges Missionaries To Deal Directly With Government (DAILY MAIL, 17 Jul 81) | 80 |
| Youths End USSR Leadership Course (DAILY MAIL, 22 Jul 81) | 81 |
| Briefs | |
| NIC Profit | 82 |
| ICFTU, SLCC Seminar | 82 |
| Assistance to Pilgrims | 82 |

TANZANIA

| | |
|--|----|
| Alternative to Conventional Coffee Marketing System Reported (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 83 |
| Need for Production of Food, Cash Crops Stressed (Editorial; UHURU, 27 Jul 81) | 85 |

ZIMBABWE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Bulawayo Mayor To Be Installed (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 87 |
| Chitepo To Be Buried With Full Honours (THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 88 |
| Minister Zvobgo Praises Bulgaria (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 89 |
| Details of, Reaction to New Budget Reported (Various sources, various dates) | 90 |
| Consumer Subsidies | |
| Mining Industry Hit | |
| Balanced Budget, Editorial | |
| Business 'Hysterical' Reaction, Editorial | |
| In Parliament: Praise, Censure for Nkala on Budget (THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 103 |
| Nkala Praised, Slated by RF Members (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 106 |
| Commentary on Mugabe Appeal to President Reagan (Editorial; THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 107 |
| Gqabi's Death Won't Deter Us--Mugabe (THE HERALD, 3 Aug 81; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 2 Aug 81) | 108 |
| ANC Pledged to Advance Struggle | |
| Futile Killing, Editorial | |
| Government's Commitment to Socialism, One-Party System Clear (Editorial; THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 110 |
| Transport Unions Urged To Merge (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 111 |
| Book on Women's Rights Published in Shona, Ndebele (THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 112 |
| Chidzero: Economy To Be Revamped (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 113 |
| Bad Planning Blamed for Hardships (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 115 |
| State Aid Still Needed in Silobela, Says Officer (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 116 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Businessmen Urged To Make Greater Use of Rail Lines (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 117 |
| Court Told of Gold Smuggling Plot (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 118 |
| Creation of Pan-African Documentation, Information Center Proposed (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 119 |
| Council Services Breaking Down, Official Warns (THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 120 |
| New Tax Will Hit Speculators Hard (THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 121 |
| Kangai Attacks Rabble-Rousing Union Leaders (THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 122 |
| Strike Hits Wankie Coal Production (THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 124 |
| One Body for Teachers Planned (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 125 |
| Public Investment Plan Outlined (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 126 |
| Adult Education To Be Geared to Development (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 127 |
| Expert Discusses Technical Farm Aid (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 128 |
| Joint Farming, Mining Ventures With China Planned (Tim Chigodo; THE HERALD, 7 Aug 81) | 129 |
| Game Meat To Go on Sale Soon (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 81) | 131 |
| Briefs | |
| Visitors Face Delay | 132 |
| Hungarian Delegates | 132 |
| Price of Diesel | 132 |
| ZIPRA 'Agent' Acquitted | 13 |
| Aid Tangwena Plea | 133 |
| Tunnel Costs | 133 |
| Drugs Control List | 134 |
| Algerian Talks | 134 |
| Kenyan Cooperation Plea | 134 |
| British System Under Scrutiny | 134 |
| Supersonic Strike Ends | 135 |
| Bulgarian Culture Week | 135 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Sales Tax | 135 |
| Power Loan | 135 |
| Rural, Urban Sectors | 136 |
| Chief of Kezi | 136 |
| DP Contacts | 136 |
| Arms Found | 136 |
| Bigger Deport for Cotton | 136 |
| Ward Polls for Gwelo | 137 |
| Indian Railmen | 137 |
| New Border Times | 137 |
| Egyptian Aid | 137 |
| Wildcat Strikes Hit | 138 |
| Strike Not Resolved | 138 |
| Cities' Growth | 138 |

INSTALLATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Futungo de Belas, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, installed the government members appointed to presidential posts.

Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (N'Vunda), alternate member of the party's Politburo, was given the position of deputy minister of defense and head of the national policy directorate of FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. The following, respectively, were appointed as provincial commissioners of Luanda, Lunda-Sul, Bie and Moxico: Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), Jose Cesar Augusto (Kiluanje), Marques Monakapui (Bassovava) and Celestino Chinhama (Faisca), all members of the party's Central Committee. Antonio Narciso was given the position of deputy provincial commissioner of Kwanza-Sul, a province administered by Armando Dembo of the party's Central Committee.

President dos Santos also installed Joao Filipe Martins as rector of the University of Angola and Afonso Nsikalango as the president's secretary for foreign affairs.

Those installed then swore allegiance to the fatherland; the ceremony was attended by members of the party, government and officials of the Presidency of the Republic.

It should be pointed out that Francisco Magalhaes Paiva, lieutenant colonel, has replaced Col Dino Matross in the two posts indicated inasmuch as Colonel Matross was called upon to serve in the Secretariat of the Central Committee. Until this appointment, Lieutenant Colonel N'Vunda was deputy national head of FAPLA's policy directorate. Evaristo Domingos (Kimba) is combining the position of minister of provincial coordination with that of provincial commissioner of Luanda. Cesar Augusto is taking on the leadership of a province for the first time, since, until the latest ministerial reshuffling, he was secretary of state for veterans where he has now been replaced by Francisco Tuta (Ouro de Angola).

8568

CSO: 4728/42

CC OFFICIAL: IDEOLOGICAL DEVIATION NOT TO BE TOLERATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Ambrosio Lukoki, Central Committee secretary for the Department of Political and Ideological Education, to party members in Luanda on 27 May 1981]

[Excerpt] Last 27 May at the Africa Theater, Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for the Department of Political and Ideological Education, delivered an address to party members on the topic "The Need To Strengthen Ideological Unity Within the Party."

Because of the length of his address and the technical impossibility of reproducing it in full, we are publishing below the most significant portions of that leader's speech. It should be recalled that a news item covering the event was published in our edition for 28 May.

Lack of political courage on the part of a few officials and party members, a failure to engage in criticism and self-criticism, and the weakness of ideological debate within the movement and government were some of the causes pinpointed by comrade Ambrosio Lukoki as bringing about the factionalist crisis that broke out on 27 May 1977 with such serious consequences for the country.

The leader said: "If we understand how deep those errors and insufficiencies in the movement's action went at that time, then today, as a party, we have a greater responsibility than ever to struggle to insure that we really have ideological unity within the party and see to it that on the national level, we will have the strength to defend national unity."

It is a fact, as he emphasized, that without all those conditions and without an organized party that is pure in its action and capable of imposing its authority through aware discipline, the party itself may wind up in the same situation.

The building of socialism, in which national unity is a decisive factor and in which the MPLA-Labor Party assumes a basic role, is being undertaken in our country. This imposes a number of programmatic requirements that cannot be met without realism and militant determination. If we are really to achieve the building of scientific socialism--and that means practicing Marxism-Leninism--it is necessary in the first place that our party become increasingly capable of uniting the Angolan people--all

social classes--around the revolution's objectives. And that, as comrade Ambrosio Lukoki added, requires first of all harmonized and harmonious action, united action, and systematized action to begin with on the part of the party and its members.

Only in that way will we have sufficient strength and the capacity--from the party leadership down to the rank-and-file organizations--to lead all the Angolan people in a more objective manner into an indispensable commitment to the consolidation of economic independence, which will guarantee creation of the indispensable material and technical bases for building a society of the new type: the socialist society.

The Central Committee secretary for the Department of Political and Ideological Education said: "It is necessary and important for us to combat divisionist ideas in order to strengthen party unity and in order to strengthen, protect, consolidate, and defend unity among the people.

"As society's guiding force, the party must possess a strong, united, and disciplined structure in which all the leaders and members act as a homogeneous and coherent bloc. At the leadership level, when one leader talks one way and another starts talking in another way that does not agree with what the party says, we have already made a breach, with the result that there is no longer unity in thought and action among the leaders, nor is there any longer concerted action among the militant members in the rank-and-file organization, because the language that differs... from that indicated by the party's objectives creates conditions for division, divisionism, discouragement among the militants, and the disorientation of the militants. And this affects the state's implementing structures as well as the structures in the mass and social organizations, the youth structures, and the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers]. In short, it affects the entire life of the people. And then the party cannot present itself as the vanguard party of the working class in alliance with the peasants and the defender of the interests of the Angolan people, particularly the classes that have been most exploited."

Carrying that idea farther, Ambrosio Lukoki pointed out that unity must be reflected in the conduct and activity of every militant, from the leadership down to the rank-and-file members. And all of us, at every level, have a responsibility to live up to that requirement. As a basic factor for homogeneity in thought and action, ideological debate is indispensable. Among the people's masses, but above all among the party's militants and members, there are still some who cannot interpret in a minimally acceptable manner the guidelines, instructions, directives, and actions of the party in a given phase or a given stage, either in terms of the internal struggle or in terms of the struggle we have been waging in connection with the international situation. And that is serious, emphasized the member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau.

As he pointed out, how can we claim to be militants--party members--if we are not concerned to carry on ideological debate and express erroneous or correct ideas, but with the concern to listen democratically to the other person's idea, discuss that idea, and recognize democratically the correctness or error of an idea? In other words, the nature and essence of every idea is very important to the life of the party. Is it moving in the direction of progress and revolution, or is it moving in the direction of reaction--that is, of the forces of exploitation and domination?

"This is important in the debate. And when we have that preparedness--when we have that debate in our cells and the workplaces--then the party will become an increasingly strong and valid instrument and will really be the vanguard party of the working class: the party that leads and guides Angolan society."

Lukoki also said: "The activity that we have in the cells as the rank-and-file organizations and in the workplace committees does not correspond to the requirements of the moment. We can and must do a lot more, because it has become routine in our cells at the moment to meet without all or even nearly all of the cell's members. Moreover, the cells do not meet to discuss party problems, our political life, our economic life, or our social life--they do not meet to discuss the people's problems or to find solutions. Lately they have been meeting mainly to keep track of who is present and who is absent and to excuse those who send written excuses explaining their absence from previous meetings. In other words, it must not be this way."

In his address, Ambrosio Lukoki also mentioned the need for democratic centralism in the party from the leadership level down to the rank and file. He also mentioned the need for iron discipline guaranteeing the existence of a single voice within the party. When a line of conduct has been indicated, everyone must follow. When a top leader mobilizes the population to carry out specific tasks, our entire effort must be directed toward that end so that the indicated objective will be achieved. In that way, all the structures and all the militants will be meeting the requirements of the organization which is our party.

Later on he said: "It is necessary that we wage an intransigent battle against the existence of factions and any type of parallel group. On this specific subject, comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was very clear, and he indicated not only the mechanisms but also the content of the intransigent battle that must be waged against attempts at fragmentation or factions at the party level or against the possible existence of any group that is parallel to the party organization.

"Discussion of the problems of the party and people within the party structures and the need to engage in criticism and self-criticism as a means of improving methods of working and of combating errors are very important in our day-to-day activity. Otherwise, we will be out of step with the current moment and will be 'on the wrong wavelength' in terms of the activity indicated to us.

"In the intransigent battle against all ideological deviations and all forms of ideological diversionism, it is necessary that our minds be clear as to what is written in the newspapers or heard on radio and television, so that we can detect all political deviations--all the deviations that occur in terms of the political line--all the diversionism that tries to penetrate our midst, or the ideological subversion that people try to implant in our midst to create the possibility of disorganization among all our people.

"That is why we must wage an unremitting battle against all ideas of division: tribalism, regionalism, racism, and racial prejudice. The fight against the ideological manifestations of the lower middle class must be an integral part of the permanent battle."

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CSO: 4728/44

MONDLANE FOUNDATION DELEGATION PROMISES ASSISTANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] The delegation from the Netherlands representing the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation and led by Henk de Graaf, the foundation's secretary general, left Luanda at the conclusion of the official discussions with leaders of the Angolan party, government and mass organizations.

At the end of the visit an official memorandum was signed, describing the contents of the discussions between the two sides.

According to the document, which was signed by Secretary General de Graaf and Vicente de Almeida Gomes, vice president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples, the Dutch organization will soon provide financing for Angolan projects in economic, social and educational areas.

Through ICCO, a Dutch organization, and Belgium's OXALAM-Belgica, the Mondlane Foundation will finance the formation of three sewing cooperatives in Luanda, under the auspices of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], and a cadre training center in Huambo Province.

The OMA delegation in Bie Province can expect to receive various sewing materials and equipment (sewing machines, needles, scissors, fabrics). The Mondlane Foundation will send Angola an allotment of used clothing every year, including 8 to 10 tons for the OMA and 40 tons for Social Welfare to aid displaced persons.

In the area of education and instruction, an aid program will be designed for the Provincial School in Mocamedes Province, and an agricultural development program will be carried out in Katabola Municipio, Bie Province. The land has already been inspected under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture.

To make it possible to present a "week of Angolan cinema" in Holland and Belgium, the Angolan authorities, through Angola's Film Institute, have promised to send a dozen films to the Mondlane Foundation in November or December of this year.

In addition, to transmit a quick and accurate image of Angolan life, unlike the slanderous campaigns orchestrated against the People's Republic of Angola, the DIP (Information and Propaganda Department of the MPLA-Labor Party) will send the Dutch foundation various informational material, such as the BOLETIM DO

MILITANTE, addresses by the president of the party and republic and other informative Angolan periodicals.

Before leaving Luanda, the secretary general of the Mondlane Foundation recalled the ties of friendship and solidarity with the Angolan people over the last 12 years, and said those ties were growing.

The Eduardo Mondlane Foundation was an important contributor to the struggle for liberation of the Portuguese-speaking peoples, namely, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome e Principe and Guinea-Bissau.

6362

CSO: 4728/66

UPCOMING CONFERENCE ON 'CAPITALISM'S TERRORIST POLICIES'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] An international conference in support of the peoples of southern Africa struggling for independence, peace, and social progress and against capitalism's terrorist policy will be held in Luanda, Angola's capital, from 7 to 9 December. Delegations from the AAPSO and the MPLA-Labor Party have reached an agreement to that effect. The AAPSO delegation, headed by its secretary general, Nouri Abdel Razzak, informed itself about the situation in the southern part of the African continent and contacted the leaders of the front-line states and representatives of the national liberation movement in that region. It was noted that there was a convergence of viewpoints concerning several problems that were analyzed.

The representatives of the AAPSO, the front-line states, and the national liberation movements were unanimous in expressing a serious concern over the growing aggressiveness of international imperialism, headed by the United States, toward the peoples aspiring to independence, peace, and social progress.

The visit by the AAPSO delegation proved that African public opinion is indignant at the increase in provocations by imperialism against the freedom, rights, and dignity of peoples. Those actions by imperialism were described as a betrayal by the U.S. administration of the greatest tasks facing mankind and as a threat to universal peace and international security.

The U.S. Government was sharply criticized for its attempts to identify the national liberation movement with terrorist organizations. Such a position on the part of the United States coincides perfectly with the aggressive ideas of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] and intrinsically contradicts the principles of the front-line states, the OAU Charter, and the African liberation movement. With full justification, the Africans view the hostile campaign unleashed by the new U.S. administration against those struggling for freedom and against the countries supporting them as a propaganda maneuver aimed at deceiving worldwide public opinion and one that diverts the latter's attention from criminal activity on the international stage by U.S. imperialism itself, which has promoted terrorism in state policy.

Many events, including those exposing CIA activity, confirm conclusively that the United States has been and continues to be the base for numerous subversive and terrorist operations in various parts of the world and specifically in Africa, where its activity is directed against the national liberation movements and against progressive socioeconomic changes.

Africa is aware of numerous examples that prove this. The latest of those examples are the veto by the United States and its Western partners on the UN Security Council of overall sanctions against the RSA and the U.S. policy that is obviously aimed at collusion with the South African terrorist regime. Since the Republicans entered the White House, such actions have intensified noticeably.

Relations between the United States and South Africa, the exchange of delegations--including military delegations--and continued confidential talks with the ringleaders of the racist state amount to official declarations of friendship with the racists, and the objective is to support Pretoria in its aggressive actions against the sovereign states that are its neighbors and the African national liberation movements that are recognized by the OAU and the United Nations.

That hostile policy toward independent Africa is presented under the guise of "struggle against international terrorism." There is no doubt, however, that the United States uses the smokescreen of antiterrorism to justify its support of the most reactionary regimes and small political groups in the world, examples being Chile's fascists, the military junta in El Salvador, the puppets and traitors such as UNITA in Angola and the Turnhalle Democratic Alliance in Namibia, the South African racists, and the Zionists in Israel, all of whom have been rejected by the peoples. Dispelling that smokescreen and unmasking the true inspirers of terrorism is a duty of all peace-loving peoples. Among other things, that will be the objective of the upcoming international conference in Luanda, the calling of which is supported throughout the world.

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CSO: 4728/44

ITALIAN LEFT CONTACTED ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Rome (ANGOP)--An international meeting of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa and Latin America will be held this year in Italy. It will come to grips with questions concerned with worldwide and regional peace, specifically the decolonization of Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, and the acts of aggression by Pretoria's racist regime against the front-line countries, particularly Mozambique and Angola.

The above was announced by Afonso Van Dunem (Mbinda), the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee's secretary for foreign relations, during an interview with the Italian Inter Press Service (IPS) in Rome.

With a view to implementing that initiative, Afonso Van Dunem held talks in the Italian capital with Giuseppe Scanni, in charge of international relations for the Italian Socialist Party; Antonio Rubi, the Communist Party's secretary for foreign relations; Lucio Magni, secretary general of the Italian Proletarian Unity Party; Luigi Petroselli, prefect of Rome; and representatives of other democratic forces in Italy.

The MPLA-Labor Party's secretary for foreign relations expressed satisfaction with the contacts established with other countries, since they will make the conference in question important and effective.

He also said that "the conference will include participation by representatives of the democratic and progressive forces of the so-called Third World and of other countries, since the prime objective of the meeting is to mobilize Italian public opinion, which wants the conference to have the broadest base possible and to have the greatest international repercussions.

The Angolan leader added that "the objective in view is that all of the vast progressive forces will make a solid contribution to the peoples of southern Africa, especially the people of Namibia."

During the same interview with the IPS, the MPLA-Labor Party's secretary for foreign relations also delved into "the undeclared war that South Africa is pursuing against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola."

The Angolan leader explained: "Despite the human and economic attrition being caused by South Africa's attacks, the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government have made quite significant gains during the 5 years of independence. Examples are the holding of the recent first special congress, the introduction of the economic plan into all levels of national life, and the establishment of the People's Assembly, as well as the establishment of the organs of people's government at the national and provincial levels."

Afonso Van Dunem also drew attention to the gains made in the political, social, and cultural areas.

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CSO: 4728/44

STATE SECTOR'S COFFEE HARVEST FORECASTS

State Sector's Shortfall

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] "Total coffee production for the sixth people's harvest--'81 is estimated at 148,350 tons (berries) or 33,336 tons of commercial coffee", Alvara Faria, general director of ENCAFE [National Coffee Company] has told the Angolan news agency ANGOP.

Initiated on 1 June, the current harvest is showing a decline in production in the state sector from the previous harvest. In fact, whereas the sector produced 23,000 tons of commercial coffee in 1980, this year it is expected to harvest only 20,677 tons.

Referring to the report of the Executive Commission for Support to the Coffee Harvest, Faria said that "we were expecting the state sector to produce 27,000 tons, an increase of about 20 percent over 1980, which would bring the total 1981 harvest to more than 40,000 tons. Actually, from the various tours of the coffee plantations, we cannot expect more than 20,677 tons of coffee from the state sector.

"The main reason behind this low level of production is the rain. Not only was it inadequate in the quarter from October to December 1980, but the rain that fell in that period was poorly distributed, especially in the country's three major coffee-producing provinces, namely, Uije, Kwanza-Norte and Kwanza-Sul. This phenomenon of nature caused poor results in the various flowerings", ENCAFE's general director added.

Added to the weather factor were material and human factors, particularly the inadequate supplies of foodstuffs for the coffee workers, the executive commission stressed in its review of the 1980 harvest. "Supplies of food, clothing and everything that could help to improve living conditions on the plantations must be further improved." Solid progress was made this year in carrying out this important directive, Faria reported.

It is noted that during 1980 coffee harvest, a total of about 36,576 tons of commercial coffee was collected. The country's three coffee provinces--Kwanza-Sul, Uije and Kwanza-Norte--produced 8,632 tons, 6,433 tons and 5,230 tons, respectively.

State Production by Province

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The state coffee sector failed to meet the quotas established for last month, harvesting only 11,185 tons of the 13,555-ton quota, Alvaro Faria, general director of ENCAFE-UEE reported to ANGOP.

Only 82 percent of the planned quota was achieved. Except for Uije Province, which met and surpassed the 3,846-ton quota for the month, harvesting 3,962 tons, the remaining coffee provinces fell below the quotas.

Kwanza-Norte and Kwanza-Sul met only 63 percent and 84 percent of their respective quotas, while Bengo reached 6 percent, Cabinda 57 percent and Malanje 16 percent.

According to Faria, lack of food and transport were the main reasons for the shortfall. "However", he declared, "it is possible to recover production during this month, not only because the coffee reaches the necessary maturity at this time, but, basically, if conditions improve." Referring to the report of the Executive Commission for Support to the Coffee Sector, Faria stressed, among other things, that "the supplies of food, clothing and everything that might help to improve conditions on the plantations must be further improved", as a basic condition for increased production and productivity.

Meanwhile, production by the state sector this year is estimated at 20,677 of commercial coffee for this year's harvest.

6362

CSO: 4728/66

ESSUNGO OFFSHORE OIL FIELD INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The second producing offshore oil field, south of the Zaire River, was inaugurated yesterday in a ceremony held on the central platform of Essungo, located on an offshore area of Angola known as Block No 2.

Prominent among those attending were Manuel Pacavira, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for the production sector, and Petroleum Minister Jorge de Morais (Monte).

Following the inaugural act, speaking for the chief of state, Pacavira noted the importance of the new field (with an initial production of 4,000 barrels per day) for the expansion of the nation's petroleum industry. He described the activities of SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] in the area, conducted in association with Texaco, Total and BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International Inc].

"Block No 2", he said, "will be a weighty factor in the exploitation of Angola's petroleum and the key to the development of Soyo Municipio".

For his part, the petroleum minister said that yesterday Angola reached a new and important phase in this economic sector, adding that its impact on the country's balance of trade will be felt by the end of the year.

Minister Morais said there had been considerable effort to expand domestic oil production and denied there was any decline as a result of the current upheaval in the international market.

"The disturbances are temporary, and we still have a great future ahead of us", the petroleum minister said. He noted that petroleum will continue to be the world's principal source of energy for the next 20 or 30 years.

Speaking for Texaco, which is operating in Block No 2, the company's representative in Angola said he was pleased with Essungo's entry into production, and also rejoiced at the "positive and cordial" working relationship his company maintains with SONANGOL and the Petroleum Ministry.

15,000 Barrels Per Day

The official inauguration of Essungo is a culmination of about 2 years of prospecting to delineate and extend the field, following negotiation by SONANGOL, the national concessionary, of a contract to share production with Texaco. The two companies then formed a consortium with Total and BRASPETRO.

The current production of 4,000 barrels per day, from two wells, should reach 15,000 barrels per day by the end of this year. New wells already drilled to a depth of about 27 meters will go into operation.

The crude oil is channeled from the wells to a central production platform equipped with two separators with a total capacity of 80,000 barrels per day.

6362

CSO: 4728/66

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE DATA PROCESSING COOPERATION--A specialized course in data processing is being established in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Faculty of Engineering. Designated EDDI (Data Processing Instruction and Development), the project is being carried out pursuant to accords established between the University of Angola and Portuguese universities. According to a dispatch issued by Artur Pestana, vice minister of education, and printed in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, the project will have a coordinating commission composed of two Angolan and two Portuguese instructors and a support group comprising seven Portuguese instructors designated by the deans of the seven Portuguese Universities that will carry out the program with the University of Angola. According to the dispatch, Jose Homero Leitao, director of the Faculty of Engineering, and Fernando Jose Pires, director of the Electrical Engineering Department, have been named as members of the Coordinating Commission of the EDDI Program. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4728/66

NEXT FEW MONTHS VIEWED AS CRITICAL FOR REGIME

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Jul 81 p 9

[Article "A Ruined Economy"--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Bangui--The Central African Republic (CAR) is trying to find the resources needed to get the essential wheels of its economy moving again, after they were completely destroyed at the time of the fall of Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa on 20 September 1979, and thus to assure the stability of the political regime.

The latter, somewhat prematurely linked by some observers to the continued deployment on Central African territory of some 1,100 French soldiers, is in fact much more securely tied to the country's economic development.

Unemployment, the deterioration of industries, the distrust of foreign investors, corruption in the oligarchies, the lack of communications facilities--all these are politically destabilizing factors against which intimidation or the use of armed force can do little.

The Central African state, with an area of 622,984 square kilometers, landlocked in the heart of Africa between Chad, Sudan, Zaire, Congo, and Cameroon, is in a good position to understand this: for 13 years the country has done nothing but endure the escapades and cruelty of a dictator more concerned for the realization of his foolish dreams than for economic growth.

The result: 21 years after its proclamation of independence, Central Africa is facing the future with nothing more than an economy ruined by capricious actions, /"the grocer-shop management"/ of a tyrant, and the malfeasance of a minority of fawning courtiers.

Distribution and Communications Systems Destroyed

At present, the entire systems of communication and agricultural resource distribution are for all practical purposes destroyed or in confusion. The unfortunate rural sector, which makes up 90 percent of the total population (2.8 million) is producing less and less. The situation is all the more severe because of the precarious viability of the road network, which impedes the normal movement of produce.

Thus the export of coffee and cotton, which, along with diamonds and wood, supply the bulk of budgetary revenue, has declined 30 to 35 percent from the level 20 years ago. Only the export of wood remains stable. As for diamond production,

it has declined by nearly 50 percent since 1960. In 1980, we are told by an official source in Bangui, export revenue declined by 12 percent, while financial recovery program under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had anticipated a 14 percent increase. Imports, meanwhile, have increased 23 percent (while the IMF had called for 14 percent).

Consequently, we were told by the same source, the deficit in the balance of payments is running 60 percent higher than anticipated. These /"deplorable"/ results, we are assured, are primarily due /"to the deteriorated state of the administrative and economic institutions inherited from the old regime."/

The Double Debt of the Budget

When Emperor Bokassa fell, Central Africa's external debt amounted to F CFA 55 billion (Fr 1.1 billion). Two years after the overthrow of the ex-dictator, it is F CFA 65 billion (Fr 1.3 billion), or more than double the total of the national budget (Fr 640 million).

Ranked among the 20 poorest nations in the world, Central Africa is at present completely dependent on international assistance. Central African authorities have calculated that F CFA 400 million (Fr 8 billion) would be necessary to complete all the projects that should be carried out in the next 10 years, if the country is to /"give a fresh impetus to production in the primary and mining sectors, rehabilitate and improve the communications, infrastructure, continue with the effort of organizing and restructuring agricultural producers, and finally restore trade mechanisms in the province, where they have practically disappeared."/

The regime of President David Dacko intends to submit its economic case as soon as possible to the western governments, and above all to France. But in case Bangui does not receive /"good and thorough"/ cooperation, it will not hesitate to look /"elsewhere,"/ even toward the Eastern countries, according to a statement recently made to AFP [Agence France Presse] by a high Central African official. /"We must make this perfectly clear. Our economic predicament is disastrous. The knife is at our throat,"/ the high-ranking official added. It remains true, however, that Central Africa's rulers find repugnant the prospect of adopting draconian measures, such as the dismissal of thousands of employees, and the establishment of new fiscal pressures which might result in a rapid deterioration of the social climate--even if such measures may be needed to cure the economy's ills.

Several weeks ago there were strikes of merchants, teachers, and nursing personnel in Bangui. The decline in purchasing power and the present inability of the government to manage the crisis were the basic source of the discontent.

Short-term prospects are scarcely a cause for rejoicing: it is certainly going to be necessary to lay people off in the private sector industries to make ends meet, and also in the civil service, where the numbers of personnel are excessive (23,000) and where salaries alone cost the state F CFA 1.7 billion (Fr 34 million) per month.

Critical Months

The next few months, observers in Bangui agree, will be decisive for the regime of President David Dacko, for the political stability of Central Africa depends in large part on the amount of economic aid it can get.

Without such aid, to generate investments and create jobs, opponents of President Dacko, who have not been invited to participate in governing, might well have good reasons to encourage agitation and uncertainty in the country.

As for the French military contingent in the CAR, it is the least important factor in the equation. Besides--as is repeated constantly in Bangui--the French army has no mandate to preserve order in Central Africa. Logically, therefore, its presence or departure should no longer influence the domestic evolution of the Central African state in the same way as it has in the past.

9516

CSO: 4719/158

ECONOMY SAID TO BE IN EXTREMELY CRITICAL STATE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Jul 81 p 8

[Article "Economic Impasse"--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Ndjamen--Chadian authorities estimate F CFA 40 billion (Fr 800 million) is the sum necessary for the country's economic recovery, /"but we are penniless,"/ said Agriculture Minister Kosndye Ngangbet in Ndjamen.

According to Mr Ngangbet, who is making an /"urgent appeal"/ to the international community, this amount of money is indispensable to assure the economic survival of Chad, which has been devastated by the civil war and natural disasters: the persistent drought in the northern part of the country since 1971, and the advance of the desert.

The money would be used, he predicted, to give new life to the /"basic mechanisms of a national economy dependent on international markets,"/ to do such things as reopen the airport, restore the distribution of water and electricity, reactivate telecommunications facilities, improve the riverine boat service between Chad and Cameroon, and resume administrative activity.

Cry of Alarm

Seven months after the end of the civil war, Chad's economic condition is in fact critical, the cultivation of cotton, the primary resource of the country, continues to decline, and went from 174,000 tons in 1974-75 to 93,000 tons for the 1979-80 season, and then to 86,000 tons for 1980-81.

Beyond that, international support to agricultural productivity ends at the end of July, and the state--which has had no budget for 3 years--is unable to shoulder the peasants' portion of the loan payments.

Chad is also in the process of losing its gamble of achieving food self-sufficiency. Here again, the absence of fertilizers, insecticides, and agricultural equipment has contributed as much as the civil war to a decline in the production of food crops. The war also caused the destruction of agricultural buildings and vehicles, /and the closing of the country's few factories: breweries, sugar-works, [vegetable] oil-works in the regions of Ndjamen and Abeche (eastern Chad). If it is giving a /"cry of alarm,"/ Chad nonetheless spurns any resort to a policy of /"seeking hand-outs,"/ according to Lossimian Naimbaye, the minister of agriculture. Whatever the cost, the nation must reject a return to /"colonial-era ethnics,"/ /"or in other words, it is up to us to prove that we know how to produce something besides cotton. We must regionalize crops, and intensify irrigation,"/ he said.

Arab Assistance

As a member of the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), which includes eight African countries, Chad is going to get benefits from two assistance packages going to all the members of the organization. The first, totalling \$110 million, is financed by Kuwait, the Arab Emirates, and Iraq; the second has been provided by Saudi Arabia to improve the water supply for livestock.

Also, in order to combat the drying up of water sources, the minister of agriculture is considering re-starting a project halted 3 years ago, which involves improving the watercourses of Barh-Azoun and Lake Fitri (Eastern Chad) in order to establish market-gardening there. But Chad's greatest asset might ultimately prove to be petroleum. Before the beginning of the civil war, prospecting activity undertaken by American companies in the Doba region (in the south) and Lake Chad (in the west) had in fact established the presence of numerous deposits.

9516

CSO: 4719/158

SITUATION OF CHADIAN REFUGEES IN KOUSSERI DESCRIBED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Jul 81 p 9

[Article "Kousseri: "Paradise" for Chadian Refugees"]

[Text] Kousseri--The 50,000 Chadian refugees settled 7 months ago at the Kousseri camp (northern Cameroon) are not ready to go back to the homeland: they are being well-fed and even well-housed.

Each refugee--whatever his age--is entitled to a monthly allocation of 15 kilograms of grain (corn, rice, or millet), one kilo of meat or fish, a kilo of sugar, a kilo of powdered milk, and two cans of corned beef. Every family also received, as soon as it arrived, in addition to a tent to live in, a bucket, a pan, an oil lamp, and various cooking utensils.

In Kousseri, the refugees live in tents of course, but in Ndjama, where the fighting did not spare a single house, there is neither water nor electricity, and basic foodstuffs are lacking. So why should one expect a flood of returning refugees?

Even the medical personnel at the camp (Swiss and Danish doctors and nurses from the Red Cross, French and Belgian personnel from "Medecins Sans Frontieres") hesitate to use the term refugees to describe them. Or they do so with reservations: in Cameroon, just a few kilometers from the camp, most of the villagers do not get one-fourth of the care received by the Chadians of Kousseri.

Some of them have in fact found a lucrative activity: selling in Chad some of the food given then by the international humanitarian assistance organizations.

It is true that only the Chari River separates Cameroon from Chad, and that a sum of money ranging from F CFA 5,000 to 10,000 (Fr 100-200) suffices to buy the "benevolent indifference" of Chadian customs officials who have not been getting paid their salaries for the last 4 months.

Other tangible signs of life: bars, a restaurant, and stores selling spare parts for small motorized bicycles have been opened in the camp. Moreover, the Kousseri market, a peaceful town of 14,000 inhabitants, is overflowing with refrigerators, cameras, etc...The latest models, coming from numerous lootings to which the Chadian capital was subjected during and after the war.

A team from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) arrived on 2 July in Ndjamena at the request of the Chadian Government, in order to encourage the refugees to return, but without much hope of convincing many of them.

/"We are only there in order to work on repatriation of those who voluntarily express the desire to do so,"/ says Mr Blais Cherif, head of the UNHCR mission in Chad, after stressing that /"preliminary measures looking toward and eventual return of refugees will depend on the number of applicants desiring to return."/

Thus, without any guarantee that foodstuffs and medicine such as are presently distributed in Kousseri will from the start be transferred to Chad, there is little hope of seeing the refugees return to their homes. Their departure depends in fact on a political decision, as all international aid to Chad, other than that provided by the humanitarian organizations, appears to be tied to the departure of Libyan troops.

But, within the country, Chadian solidarity is deeper than political beliefs. Day-to-day life there is highly structured: the camp was divided into 12 sectors, which themselves were divided into blocks each of which comprised between 400 and 1,200 families. Each sector and each block were placed under the responsibility of Chadian national, (designated however, by the Cameroonian authorities) who was to provide the liaison between the camp administration, the medical corps, and the refugees.

Up to now, the doctors' only worry has been disregard for the most elementary rules of hygiene. With the coming of the rainy season in early July, and the floods which will undoubtedly ensue, all the conditions are ripe for an outbreak of a cholera epidemic.

9516

CSO: 4719/158

DEPARTING DPRK ENVOY DECORATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] After 5 years on our island, the first ambassador from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Seu Djin Yong, is leaving the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] today. He has been residing in Antananarivo.

On behalf of the chief of state, President Didier Ratsiraka, Minister of Foreign Affairs Christian Remi Richard awarded him with the decoration of Grand Officer of the National Order at a farewell party held last evening at the Hilton Hotel.

Speaking on the occasion, the Korean diplomat thanked the Malagasy Government and people, headed by our eminent leader Didier Ratsiraka, for the great honor bestowed upon him in awarding him with the decoration. This proves the fraternal friendship that exists between our two countries, he said.

On the eve of his departure, Seu Djin Yong also thanked the entire government, particularly the head of Malagasy diplomacy and his aides, for the sincere and open cooperation he has received in carrying out his mission in the RDM.

In all fields, he said, Korean-Malagasy relations have been and continue to be excellent.

Both on the national and international level, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, both members of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, share the same views. The Korean and Malagasy peoples support one another, the former for the construction of a new society in the RDM and the latter for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea under the guidance of the great leader Kim Il-song.

The fraternal friendship between our two leaders only strengthens these bonds between our two nations.

In conclusion, the Korean diplomat emphasized that "wherever I may be, I shall always work to strengthen and solidify the friendship and relations between our two peoples."

Previously, Minister Christian Remi Richard summed up the stay of Seu Djin Yong in the RDM. The text of his remarks follows:

Mr Ambassador, it is both a great pleasure and an honor to welcome you here tonight, on the eve of your departure from Madagascar.

Mr Ambassador, you leave us after accomplishing a long and fruitful mission with the Malagasy people as a high and worthy representative of a friendly country.

It is a pleasure for me to take advantage of this opportunity to speak briefly about the many aspects of our relations and our cooperation, which have developed so greatly in only a few years and which continue to grow on the basis of militant solidarity and trusting cooperation and for which your tireless work and effective action must be emphasized. You have a positive record to your credit for these few years, a record marked by friendship.

Allow me, Mr Ambassador, to recall that the friendship between the Korean and Malagasy peoples stems from the existence of privileged relations, from mutual esteem between President Kim Il-song and President Didier Ratsiraka. The profound ties between them have fortunately and harmoniously heightened relations between our two peoples, henceforth linked and bound by an indestructible friendship.

To use the very words of the Malagasy president at the time of his third visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "our two nations are indissolubly solidary" as our people work toward the same goal while fighting for independence, sovereignty, justice, progress and peace, for the building of socialism.

It is by virtue of this identification of views that Madagascar has always and in all international organizations supported the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, that it desires and supports the advent of the Confederal Democratic Republic of Korea in keeping with the proposals of President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Labor Party of Korea, that it was represented at the world conference for the reunification of Korea in the month of March in Algiers, and that a standing Malagasy national committee for that reunification was instituted. A witness of these activities, you have often contributed your friendly support, Mr Ambassador, thereby helping to strengthen our friendship and solidarity. For our part, it is with hope and optimism that we await the reunification of your divided country.

Mr Ambassador, the Malagasy people rejoice over the success which the Korean people have known while working under the banner of the Djoutche. When one sees the outstanding Korean achievements, that term takes on its full significance. In the course of your visit, we have worked together to spread the ideas of the Djoutche to Madagascar so that the Malagasy people might discover them and enjoy a means of development whose merits have been clearly proven in the course of the revolution and construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the aegis of President Kim Il-song. Knowledge of these ideas is growing in Madagascar, thanks to the creation of a Malagasy committee for the study of the ideas of the Djoutche.

On the international level, our two countries both belong to the Movement of Non-aligned Nations and combine their efforts for the denunciation of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination. They have given their firm support to national liberation movements and oppressed peoples fighting exploitation and all forms of injustice. They are working for the establishment of true justice

and peace in the world and express their concern over the worsening of the current international situation, characterized by obvious signs of a resurgence of conflicts threatening peace. It is within such a context that President Didier Ratsiraka took the initiative of calling for a summit conference in Antananarivo for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, an initiative that received the approval and support of the Korean people and president.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to tell them, through you, of our profound gratitude, to thank them for their sympathy for the proposals set forth by the Malagasy president at the Havana conference in 1979 concerning the creation of a monetary fund, a price stabilization fund for basic products and a development fund of nonaligned countries. Between developing countries, south-south cooperation will substantially help to increase the strength of those countries fighting to restructure the current international economic relations in order to establish a new world economic order.

Bilateral cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is based on common ideals and has developed in an exemplary fashion during your stay in Madagascar. In the most unselfish manner but with the desired speed, competency and effectiveness that no one can deny, Korea has helped in many areas to establish the foundations of socialism in Madagascar. Korean-Malagasy cooperation first of all involves our rural economy, the basis of our development. It directly concerns the great masses of the people in their agricultural and livestock raising endeavors: the operation to establish 100,000 hectares of rice paddies, the establishment of socialist cooperatives, the supplying of irrigation pumps, market garden crops, silkworm breeding, forestry, fish farming, and so on. Korean technicians have been sent to Madagascar. We have received various types of gifts and Korea has trained Malagasy personnel in the DPRK. Our cooperation is also in the social field thanks to the contribution of housing, and Malagasy young people, one of the pillars of our socialist revolution, were given the Young Pioneers Palace in Tamatave. The people have also seen the worth of the individual in group harmony, thanks to gymnastics and choreographic movements led by specialists which Korea has sent to us.

Performances by Korean artists troupes, the Korean film festival and the art exhibitions organized in Madagascar are all elements that have helped Korean-Malagasy friendship to blossom.

Mr Ambassador, we have named these examples out of a long list in order to show how, in a relatively short period of time, during your stay in Madagascar as your country's first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary residing in Antananarivo, our relations and cooperation have grown and developed in an atmosphere of good understanding.

On behalf of the Malagasy people and Revolutionary Government, under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka, and speaking for ourselves, we would like to express to you our great gratitude for the devotion you have shown during your stay and our best wishes for success in the tasks ahead of you. We wish you and your family great happiness and good health. In recognition of the services you have rendered to Madagascar, on behalf of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Grand Master of the National Order, and by virtue of the powers vested in us, we, minister of foreign affairs, confer on you the decoration of Grand Officer of the Malagasy National Order.

TOAMASINA, MAHAJANGA PORTS COMPARED; FUTURE EXAMINED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7, 8 Jul 81

[7 Jul 81 pp 1-2]

[Text] A very interesting and lively debate took place the other afternoon at the Malagasy Academy in Tsimbazaza. It came about at the monthly meeting of the second section of moral and political sciences. On the agenda was the continuation of the debate arising out of the report by Mrs Renee Raharinarivonirina entitled "Tamatave and Majunga: Comparative Geographical Study of the Two Ports of Madagascar."

Two Poles

Before discussing the debate itself, let us take a brief look at the report by Raharinarivonirina. It is based on the heart of the subject, to wit, the two major poles of interest, the ports of Majunga and Tamatave, and Raharinarivonirina emphasizes the national context, Malagasy development and the smooth functioning of the country, all of which are closely linked to port activities. She goes beyond the objective set when the work was undertaken -- that is, pointing up the main differences: structural, dynamic and geographic -- in delving into the historic, political and economic process. She exhausts the subject, speaking of the island's port situation and the medium- and long-range future of these two ports and their "hinterland" -- that is, the region in which they are established and the back country dependent upon them.

Raharinarivonirina divides her report into three distinct parts. She speaks first of all about the general conditions at the Tamatave and Majunga ports, then of the port activities at the two and finally, of their national future. In the first part, she reveals that the Tamatave and Majunga ports are in first and second place among the dozens of ports scattered along the 5,000 kilometers of Malagasy coastline. In 1979, out of a national total of 2,434,879 tons, port traffic at Tamatave was top, with 1,357,941 tons, followed by Majunga, far behind, with only 425,846 tons.

This net difference is because of national history. Tamatave, in a less advantageous position than Majunga, geographically speaking, received a boost from history during the time of the Malagasy monarchs as well as under colonialization. Tamatave's lead over Majunga was already quite marked and was further confirmed when it was chosen as the end of the Tananarive-East Coast railroad. "Now the railhead for penetration to the heart of the island, Tamatave was to control traffic at the

expense of Majunga, which was nevertheless more sheltered and which had more rapid communication with East Africa and France."

At the present time, the official break in our relations with South Africa forced the Malagasy Government to give up the Narinda Bay project, which was to replace the Majunga port. On the other hand, Tamatave, a veritable lung for the island, has now become the only modern port, 50 percent of whose equipment has been replaced. A flagrant imbalance therefore exists between Madagascar's two leading ports, posing future problems for Majunga.

Advantages

Going on to examine the natural and technical advantages of the two ports, still within the framework of the first part, Raharinarivonirina emphasizes the fact that while at Majunga the wind is less violent, the sea calmer and the coastline particularly cut up, with many large inlets (bays) and jutting fingers of land (caples and peninsulas), the Betomboka Bay is unfortunately characterized by rapid silting. She concludes the first part by describing the relations of the two ports with the rest of the island. It appears that these two ports are above all national ports. However, they do have regional importance: Tamatave on the east coast and Majunga on the west coast, serving as points for the shipping of export products and as distribution centers for basic commodities.

With respect to port activities at Tamatave and Majunga, which compose the second part of the report, Raharinarivonirina emphasizes that they have a positive feedback in their mutual development. A comparison of port traffic at the two leads to a number of material observations, particularly with respect to the inadequacy of their facilities for current traffic levels. Moreover, the stop-gap solutions recommended for Tamatave and Majunga will emphasize the limitations of the two ports and consequently, the need to take the contribution of the other ports on the island into account with respect to Malagasy economic development.

[8 Jul 81 pp 1, 4]

[Text] In yesterday's edition, we spoke of the debate that followed Mrs Renee Raharinarivonirina's report to the second section of the Academy, the section of moral and political sciences. It should be recalled that the report was entitled "Tamatave and Majunga: Comparative Geographical Study of the Two Ports of Madagascar."

Raharinarivonirina's conclusion was formulated as follows: weighing the place given to the port of Toamasina, giving Majunga a greater radius in order to restore the balance and achieve coordinated economic development of the country, avoiding excessive concentration. This conclusion was the subject of lively discussion.

Throughout the discussion, it was apparent that the western coast is more favorable to the installation of port sites than the eastern coast. This is the case of Narinda, Tulcar and Morondava to a lesser extent. Except for Fort Dauphin, perhaps (and even there), the east coast does not offer adequate port sites (for long-distance carriers), without considering the poor nautical conditions.

Majunga Will Survive

However, the rapid silting of Bombetoka Bay particularly compromises Majunga's future. Very serious studies point to the condemnation of this port in long-range terms. "Personally," the speaker said, "I do not believe that." The assumption (is it an assumption?) was seriously questioned by participants in the debate. Even if Majunga's port should disappear, Majunga will survive because of the industries established there (SOTEMA [Majunga Textile Company], for example). Its future is therefore assured. Furthermore, with the silting of Bombetoka, the port will certainly not be able to receive ocean-going vessels, but lighterage will continue. The participants also noted that it is the ease of lighterage along the western coast that rendered the construction of roads less urgent and even no longer a real need (case of the road to Maintirano, for example). Furthermore, dhows and other boats of the same type can replace trucks and bring in supplies. Winds are less violent here and the sea calmer, permitting good navigation. "Even the local alternating winds (land breezes, sea breezes) have only limited action. In addition, the coastline is particularly cut up, with large inlets (bays) and numerous land projections (capes, peninsulas)." Where could one then set up a port on the west coast? For some, Narinda would be ideal. This project was abandoned because of the break in our relations with South Africa. Tulear also offers a favorable site, but would it not be too far from Majunga? This would perhaps help reduce isolation and boost the economy of the south, especially since the Tulear port must be upgraded in connection with coal mining at Sakoa. One of the participants even envisaged the construction of a railroad between Tulear and Fort Dauphin. Such construction would require very few bridges and tunnels. Other participants noted that this proposal would not be very realistic since general railroad construction and maintenance costs are high. Morondava and Maintirano could also be considered, but there is the major problem of roads, for in fact, the port concentration policy is linked to the road problem.

Trade

One must also see that given the current state of our commercial trade with other countries: a decline in exports, a rigorous limitation on imports, our two major ports are doing their job rather well. What is most important, the most urgent task, is first of all to double our production and thereby our exports. As the author emphasizes elsewhere, "even if our economic lung (Tamatave) is periodically out of breath and the Mahajanga port must often lend its aid in increasingly frequent emergencies...in the current economic situation, Madagascar's foreign trade will be maintained with the Tamatave and Mahajanga ports as support points."

"One must therefore determine the role of each of these two ports within the framework of the coordination of the development of the different regions of Madagascar -- this is the true significance of decentralization -- and correct the imbalance that exists between their activities, stressing their specificity in the national economy. One must also gradually weigh the excessive role of the port of Tamatave, while developing that of the other ports, particularly the second-ranking Malagasy port, Mahajanga. While at the present time the predominance of the ports of Tamatave and Mahajanga seems unjustified and constitutes a source of difficulty for Madagascar, gradual readjustment remains possible with respect to all the Malagasy ports.

"In the final analysis, a good port policy is not necessarily one of concentration. At least in the long run, it must be distributive and therefore, in harmony with the policy of decentralization. Specifically, the port of Tamatave must first of all have its role as the main long-distance carrier port confirmed, opening up to the Indian Ocean and the regions of Asia. Next, Mahajanga must be give exclusivity over relations with Africa and all of Europe."

The debate can be summed up as follows: Tamatave and Mahajanga, the country's two main ports, are no longer adequate. The short-term solution is to rebalance the activity of the two ports. However, the silting of Mahajanga must be taken into account. In the long run, one must begin the gradual development of other Malagasy ports. On this point, it would appear that the west coast offers the best future prospects.

11,464

CSO: 4719/175

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, ANALYZES ISSUES

Prospective Indicative Plan

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] An extended session of the Council of Ministers was initiated today in Maputo under the leadership of President Samora Machel; its purpose is to study and discuss the proposed Prospective Indicative Plan [PPI] for the 1980-1990 decade. Speaking at the opening of the session, Planning Minister Mario Machungo characterized the PPI as "a scientific instrument designed to prepare for and achieve victory over underdevelopment".

"It is a bold plan", he said, "but it involves a boldness based on the immense capability of the Mozambican people guided by its vanguard party.

"The proposed PPI is structured around three major central objectives: establishing a system of cooperatives in the rural sector, launching heavy industry and strengthening the state sector in agriculture", Mario Machungo said.

"A policy of intensive development requires full utilization of our present productive capacity", he added. "But we particularly need a radical change in our distorted and dependent economic structure inherited from colonialism", remarked the head of the Planning and Agricultural Ministries.

The Council of Ministers analyzed the major development projects of the decade centered in the areas of agriculture, industry, transportation and construction.

There was also discussion of action to be taken in the area of the training and specialization of skilled personnel considered a "decisive factor for the achievement of victory in the battle of the economy".

Rural Socialization

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] "Rural socialization is the determining battle of the decade", according to an emphatic statement made yesterday by Marshall Samora Machel, head of state, at the extended session of the Council of Ministers which has been in progress in Maputo since the day before yesterday. "And that socialization must be brought

about through the development of cooperatives and communal settlements", the leader of the Mozambican Revolution stressed.

The extended session of the Council of Ministers is being held to study and discuss the proposed PPI for the 1980-1990 decade which, as mentioned yesterday, "is a scientific instrument designed to prepare for and achieve victory over underdevelopment".

At yesterday's meeting the head of state called attention to the fact that the rural cooperative sector is not obtaining the necessary support from the state apparatus and that, as a result, the family sector is still stronger than the cooperative sector.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the prospects the PPI's proposed development program has in raising the people's standard of living.

Attention was also called to the need to increase drastically the levels of productivity which, at present, are low in all sectors.

At yesterday's meeting several speeches were given on the interdependence of the various sectors of our economy. For example, a breakdown in the transportation or construction sectors affects projects in the industry and agriculture sectors.

Again referring to the PPI, the Mozambican head of state stressed the need to involve the workers in the discussion process.

Another point discussed in detail by the participants was the training of skilled personnel. President Samora Machel concluded that skilled personnel in all sectors should be trained within and outside the country. "Training abroad is important, but training within the country is crucial", the president said.

It may be recalled that the preliminary proposal of the PPI was also approved by the Council of Ministers at an extended session held in September 1980.

The Council of Ministers is meeting again today.

Ministers Discuss Labor Policy

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] In continuing its extended session begun in Maputo 2 days ago, the Council of Ministers analyzed the effects which the development policy prepared by the PPI is expected to have on the country's labor conditions and labor policy.

"We are now beginning to visualize our nation's future. We must transform the present into a fertile terrain where, with imagination and dynamism, we may assure a better tomorrow", said President Samora Machel during one of the discussions held all day yesterday.

The Council of Ministers also analyzed aspects of the implementation of Decree 4/80 which raised the wage level of more than 120,000 workers. During the discussion it was ascertained that the major objectives of the decree were in essence achieved.

In fact, greater stability in the work force had been achieved, putting a halt to the anarchy and frequent job changing which had prevailed until then. The implementation of the decree immediately raised the wage level of a large number of workers, particularly workers in the agricultural and cattle-raising sector and those in industry.

Meanwhile, certain factors have come to light which have aggravated the wage dispute. It was learned that certain firms and organizations of the state apparatus have been violating the adjustment provisions of Decree 4/80.

The Council of Ministers stressed the need to take strict measures against these violations. "How can we permit state sectors to violate the laws of our state?" President Samora Machel said.

He then made the ministers responsible for strict control in the implementation of the decree.

The president pointed out that production councils should take a more dynamic part in the discussion of basic problems: increased production and productivity, getting the workers to put in a real day's work, and creating a greater sense of professional responsibility and dedication.

In addition to the members of the Council of Ministers, the meeting was attended by provincial governors, national and provincial directors and other leaders of central and local state organizations.

8568

CSO: 4728/42

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 8

[Excerpt] The Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples and the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples (GDR-RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] Friendship Committee) signed an agreement and a protocol of cooperation in Berlin on 23 June. The leaders of the two organizations, respectively Abner Sansao Mutemba and Ullrich Nakosch, signed the two documents.

The spirit of the two organizations and the subsequent signing of the documents are based on the desire to broaden and deepen their cooperation based on proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity. The agreement and the protocol of cooperation were signed in the GDR capital during a visit of friendship and solidarity that Abner Sansao Mutemba, secretary general of the AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] recently made to that European socialist country.

"The two parties will actively contribute to the development of cooperation between the two peoples and they will hold a broad and creative exchange of experience on the construction and the development of their countries, aiming at a mutual knowledge of the lives and the revolutionary conquests of both peoples." Emphasis is made in the cooperation agreement between the solidarity organizations of the RPM and the GDR, which became effective on 23 June, the date of its signing, that it will be carried out through biennial cooperation plans.

Based on the cooperation agreement, the two organizations signed a protocol of cooperation for 1981 and 1982.

To propagate "the important successes in the political, economic, cultural and social fields won by the Mozambican people under the direction of the FRELIMO party since the conquest of its national independence" is one of the constant points of a program of activities to be developed by the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, under the terms of the cooperation protocol referred to above. In addition to establishing activities in the realm of learning about the struggles and conquests of the two peoples and countries, the cooperation protocol schedule, exchange of information and of delegations, as well as material support.

12116

CSO: 4728/61

GDR-ASSISTED ELECTRIC ENERGY PROJECT SUFFERS DELAYS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] The 1981 Central State Plan established that the first phase of this undertaking (the Nacala-Monapo section) would start operating at the beginning of the first quarter of this year and the second phase (Monapo-Nampula) in the third quarter. However, the line will only reach Monapo at the end of this year, while the second phase will reach Nampula only in 1982.

Such a situation, caused by delays in the supply of materials and other factors, postpones by a few more months any solution of the immense difficulties concerning the supply of electric energy faced by the important productive centers of the Monapo and Nampula zones. The energy transport network in this zone is already old and deficient and is unable to supply the needs of the agricultural and industrial units already in existence.

Characteristics, Importance of the Line

The Nacala-Monapo-Nampula Line is 185 kilometers long and has a transport capacity of 30 megavolt amperes; it will interconnect the substations of Nacala, Monapo and Nampula, and its cost is estimated at 400 million meticals.

Its installation will make possible a better utilization of the Nacala power plant. With the centralization of energy production in Nacala it will be possible to improve the quality of the service provided by Electricity of Mozambique in those three consuming centers of Nampula Province.

Although the supply of equipment and technical personnel for the supervision of the installation works is the responsibility of enterprises from the German Democratic Republic, Electricity of Mozambique has a rather large contribution to make in the construction of this line.

An engineer Jose Valente, director of the Northern Region of Electricity of Mozambique, explained to our representative, the construction of this high-tension line will solve the problem of supplying energy to those three important economic centers because the Nacala power plant has a rather large installed capacity, which at this moment produces an excess of energy of up to 75 percent. It was recently expanded with three generators which will start operating this month and which will work in parallel with the older part.

This high-tension line represents an advantage because the Nacala plant consumes fuel oil (cheaper than diesel), while the larger part of the Nampula plant consumes diesel, whose use must be cut down or eliminated as far as possible because it is needed for other productive sectors.

"In addition," engineer Jose Valente added, "the Nacala line will permit producing energy to supply Monapo, which is an important industrial and agricultural center, and also the district of Meconta, in addition to the city of Nampula and from there the entire eastern zone on a radius of 30 kilometers, a project already concluded."

12116

CSO: 4728/61

OJM LEADER VISITS GDR TRAINING INSTITUTE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by NOTICIAS DA BEIRA correspondent Filemon Mata]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 Jul--The delegation from the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM] is carrying out its plan for visiting the GDR, as scheduled for the second week of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

On 7 July, the OJM delegation, led by Secretary General Zacarias Kupela, was in the province of Turingia where it was warmly greeted amid the bustle of color, sound and brotherly cordiality.

This is where the internationally famous Ilmenau college of electrical engineering, which is devoted to training and research in the electronic, microelectronic and robot fields.

Another interesting feature is that 50 young brigade members have come from this same province to engage in reconstruction work in Mozambique. Mozambican students and workers are also taking professional training courses in various fields of electronics.

The OJM was presented with a check for 10,000 marks intended for building a day nursery in our country and with a large amount of toys for Mozambican children. This province has the largest and most important toy factories in the GDR.

OJM Secretary General Zacarias Kupela later granted an interview to a Berlin television channel and he spoke of the level of development of the relations between the FDJ [Free German Youth] and OJM within the framework of the agreements signed in 1979 between Presidents Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel, the efforts of Mozambican youth in building a new Mozambican society, their participation in defense duties, teaching and production, and the development of an internationalist spirit toward the people of Southern Africa, as in the case of Namibia and South Africa.

8870

CSO: 4728/63

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAV YOUTH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 81 p 8

/Text/ Yesterday morning a delegation of Yugoslav socialist youth arrived in Maputo to strengthen bilateral relations and to study the broadening of the areas of cooperation between the youth organizations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Yugoslavia.

The delegation is made up of two members, namely, the secretary general of that organization, Ivan Kozlovatski, and a member of the international department, Darya Baydaz.

Ivan Kozlovatski, moments after landing at Mavalane Airport, declared that he felt hopeful that this contact with the leadership of the OJM /Mozambique Youth Organization/ and with Mozambican youth, the first that has been held, will permit the broadening of relations so as to sign a number of cooperation agreements through the medium of conversations.

The secretary general of that visiting delegation added further that it is the desire of Yugoslav youth to establish multilateral cooperation with international youth organizations in which the OJM is integrated.

The delegation of the Yugoslav youth is in our country for a one-week visit. It is also known that it earlier visited Zimbabwe, where it held meetings with the local youth, while a trip to the People's Republic of Angola is anticipated after a stay in Mozambique, with the same objectives.

12116

CSO: 4728/61

INSTALLATION OF CONTAINER TERMINAL AT NACALA PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 p 8

[Excerpts] After complete installation of a container terminal, planned for September, the port of Nacala will have about twice its present capacity in terms of productivity and efficiency in handling that type of cargo. The increased output and the rapid clearance of cargo in the port were also aided by purchase of 28 lift trucks and 3 container carriers. All this new equipment will result in a different system of work that in terms of productivity will be translated into a much greater output than at present in the mechanized handling of merchandise.

Considered the nation's newest, the port of Nacala is equipped to receive every type of cargo. But its specialty is handling containers.

At present a monthly average of about 1,000 containers of imported and exported goods pass through the port of Nacala and are handled by container carriers. When the terminal begins to function this volume could be increased to 1,800 to 2,000 containers monthly. As the port manager pointed out, the containerization sector is extremely important because, besides serving the important "hinterland" of neighboring Malawi, it is through it that our strategic export products such as tea, cashew nuts, sisal and cotton produced in the north zone are shipped.

Political Offensive Leads to More Output

During the first quarter of this year the Central State Plan established as goals for this port the entry of 75 ships and the handling of 177,000 tons of cargo. However, only 54 ships used the port, resulting in handling 159,000 tons of cargo. In relation to the number of ships entering, this volume is considered good.

The port of Nacala has a berthing pier for deep-water vessels and another for coast-wise shipping. It has installed capacity to handle 2 million tons annually. In 1980 it handled a total of 780,000 tons of various kinds of cargo.

8834

CSO: 4728/81

NACALA POWER PLANT ELECTRICITY FOR NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The problem of supplying electrical energy to the city of Nampula is likely to be reduced when three generators of the Nacala thermoelectric plant begin operating. The work was estimated to cost over 400 million meticals.

Expansion of the Nacala thermoelectric plant is intended to concentrate electric-energy production in that large industrial and shipping center and make the most efficient use of manpower and material resources currently available.

This undertaking results from a contract made last year between the Mozambique Electric Company and the Stork-Workspoor Diesel (SWD) firm in the amount of 225 million meticals and is part of the Netherlands government's financing plan in our country.

Expanding the thermoelectric plant will interconnect the urban centers of Nacala, Monapo and Nampula over a distance of 185 kilometers.

Furnishing both the equipment and the technical personnel to supervise installation is the responsibility of a company from the GDR.

A segment of about 60 kilometers is already finished. The first phase of this undertaking, which comprises the Nacala-Monapo segment, is expected to enter into operation by the end of this year.

After installation of the Nampula substation within the context of the projected Northeast-Central Line, the energy will flow in the opposite direction (Nampula to Nacala), which will make it easy to shift the Nacala power-plant generators to other places where they may be needed.

The inaugural ceremony was presided over by a national director of the Industry and Energy Ministry, who was accompanied by the provincial manager for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party. Others present at the ceremony were the Dutch charge d'affaires in Mozambique and the commercial director of the Dutch SWD company.

Speaking on the occasion, the national director stressed the importance of the undertaking for the economic and social development of Nampula Province. the Dutch charge d'affaires, in turn, expressed his country's pleasure in participating in the struggle the people of Mozambique are waging against underdevelopment.

CABORA BASSA ENERGY WILL REACH NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The contract for constructing the second phase of the North-Central high-tension line will soon be signed. Construction of this segment, which will connect Mocuba, Alto Molocue and Nampula, is regarded as another strategic step in implementing our country's energy policy. The undertaking will represent use in that northern region of energy produced at Cabora Bassa by transforming the water power of the Zambezi River into electricity.

This phase of the work is estimated to cost about 2 million contos and the line to be installed between Mocuba and Nampula by way of Alto Molocue is about 1,000 kilometers in length. The contractors for the job will be the Italian-French consortium SAE/CGEE [General Electrical Equipment Company] Alsthom. The Swedish group Swed Power will be the engineering consultant. However, further talks are being held with SIDA, a Swedish government agency, for financing this second phase of consultation.

Constructing the North-Central high-tension line will also include a third and a fourth phase. The third is now the subject of international bidding and it is hoped the contractor can be chosen within 3 months so the work can begin. This segment will connect Caia, Luabo and Marromeu.

The fourth phase will comprise the Alto Molocue-Gurue-Cuamba connection and another branch from Nampula to Ocuia with an extension to Montepuez and another to Pemba. Swed Power is now making a topographical survey of these segments that is expected to be finished in September. Specifications will then be prepared for the international bidding to be opened at the end of this year.

The first phase, already in an advanced stage of construction, will establish the Songo-Tete-Caia-Nicoadala-Quelimane-Mocuba connection. This part of the job is being handled by the same contractors who are to do the second phase now getting underway.

This mammoth project, which is a veritable backbone of energy supply, will carry electricity from Songo produced by the Cabora Bassa dam to points as far away as Pemba and Montepuez in Cabo Delgado Province and Cuamba in Niassa Province, while also supplying several other regions in the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala.

The backbone of electric-power supply for the entire center and north of the nation will also be connected to other important lines that will safely and efficiently use the enormous water power of the Zambezi River, transformed into electrical energy at Cabora Bassa.

The line connecting Nampula, Monapo and Nacala is an example of these supplemental lines. As we mentioned in an earlier issue, a modern thermoelectric power plant was recently inaugurated in Nacala, built with financing by the Netherlands, increasing the capacity previously available there.

When the line from Nacala to Nampula, being built with GDR assistance, is finished the latter city, a provincial capital, will begin receiving energy from the new expanded power plant.

Later, when the second phase of the North-Central line is also finished--which is not expected until 1983--the Nacala station will then be held in reserve, as the entire region from Nampula to Nacala will also receive cheaper energy from Cabora Bassa.

In our next issue we will publish a more detailed study about the political and economic significance of these great undertakings in the field of energy.

8834

CSO: 4728/81

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES REPLACING STEAM ON NORTH LINE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The program for dieselizing the North Line will be put into practice on the Nampula railway system. All steam locomotives will be transferred to the Central Zone and diesel locomotives will be used on the former railway. Meanwhile, beginning next year, the Nampula-Nacala line as far as Entre-Lagos, a distance of 615 kilometers, will be completely renovated.

These steps were announced by Isaias Muhate, director of the CFM-Norte Company [Northern branch of the Mozambique Railroad], in an interview given our reporter recently. They are part of a broad program intended to increase productivity in operating this regional railroad system. In this program, our interviewee stressed, one of the basic concerns is the need to adopt the proper planning strategy in purchasing railroad equipment.

As a matter of fact, the spare parts, attachments and other equipment received during this year should have been received in 1980. This means that during all last year production was affected because the necessary means for its proper accomplishment did not arrive until the following year.

"Although we can talk about the shortage of supervisors," the CFM-Norte director asserts, "the truth is that a good percentage of the shortcomings we have had in production cannot be blamed on the shortage of supervisors, because many times we have reasonably well-trained workers who are willing to do the work, but who are hampered by not having equipment that should already have arrived. This is one of the basic aspects to be attacked if we are to carry out the program planned for the coming years."

8834

CSO: 4728/81

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN PUBLISHING, RADIO SECTORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Moscow--Yesterday, Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco met with the chairman of the state publishing committee of the USSR, Boris Stukalin, and discussed aspects of cooperation between the Mozambican and USSR publishing sectors, particularly the importation of books and the possibility of joint publications.

They also mentioned the benefits to be derived by both parties from the participation of INLD and Soviet publishers' delegations in book exhibits from both countries. In this context, the Soviet publishing committee will be represented in the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] at the FACIM [Maputo Fair] book exhibit building. The fair will be held in Maputo from 2 to 9 September.

The Mozambican delegation also included the RPM ambassador in Moscow, Hipolito Patricio, the INLD director, Joao Coreia, TEMPO magazine director Albino Magaia, and AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] deputy director Fernando Lima.

The Soviet representation also included the committee's deputy chairman, Arkadiy Tsikvisli, chairmen Ivan Korovkin and Mikhail Kharlamov and the head of the international relations department, Valeriy Balmashov.

In the morning, Minister Jose Luis Cabaco met with the radio and television state committee in anticipation of the signing of a cooperation agreement with Radio Mozambique.

8870

CSO: 4728/63

PAINT SHORTAGE AFFECTS NAVAL MAINTENANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The new start in local paint manufacturing and the availability of paint on the market will give an impulse to the naval maintenance sector which has been seriously affected for the past 6 months for lack of that product. The coastal shipping vessel "Polana," which has been waiting for 2 months in the Maputo dock to be painted, will soon return to sea.

The "Polana's" forthcoming return to coastal shipping activities is of primary importance for the maritime transport of crucial supply and export products.

At the same time, the national industry's reopening will stimulate the naval maintenance sector as well as coastal shipping.

The "Polana" had not been painted in 6 years. Maritime safety regulations require that every ship dock at least once a year, painting being one of the mandatory operations.

The "Polana" is one of five units which make up the national coastal shipping fleet. Its overhauling was done by two companies, the Metal-Mecanica and the Naval Maintenance Company, constituted by the ship repair workshop section which used to belong to the Maputo port authority.

Overhauling of National Ships

The recovery of the national coastal shipping fleet, in an operation carried out by the NAVIQUE Company, has made it possible to decrease the chartering of foreign ships and increase the participation of national ships in freight transportation.

As a result of the partial rehabilitation of the country's fleet, Mozambican ships transported 14,280 tons of various cargo during the first quarter of this year as against only 15,631 tons during the same period last year [as published].

On the other hand, and as a result of the same activity, chartered ships, in the first quarter of this year, transported a total of 14,820 tons of cargo as against 32,598 tons transported in the first 3 months of the past year.

8870

CSO: 4728/63

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DOS SANTOS RETURNS TO MAPUTO--The delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Central Committee for the economic policy of the FRELIMO Party, returned late yesterday afternoon to Maputo. The delegation had represented our country in the 35th CEMA session in Sofia, Bulgaria. The delegation also included the member of the permanent political committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of planning and agriculture, as well as the secretary of state for the program of accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati regions, respectively Mario Machungo and Rui Gonzalez. It is recalled that Marcelino dos Santos gave an important speech during the proceedings of the 35th CEMA session, in which he emphasized the prospects for our country's development in the context of the socialist community. In his speech the leader of the Mozambican delegation emphasized the need for cooperation between CEMA and the countries which, although underdeveloped, are committed to the construction of socialism. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 17] 12116

BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE--Restoration of the pipeline connecting Beira oil tanks to the Zimbabwean refinery in Feruka, a few kilometers from Umtali and the boundary with Mozambique in Machipanda, may be finished by next December. The more than 560,000 contos in meticals, approximately 11 million Zimbabwean dollars or 16 million U.S. dollars, is, according to the NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, a necessary investment for the restoration of the pipeline. The work now underway is expected to be completed in time to open the pipeline on schedule this December. Now, in its present state of repair, the pipeline is capable of pumping a million tons of crude oil per year to the Zimbabwean refinery in Feruka. However, according to statements made by the technical director of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe pipeline company to NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, should it be necessary, the increase of the oil-pumping capacity to 1.25 million tons of crude oil per year is planned. After restoration, the pipeline will also be able to pump already refined fuels to the Republic of Zimbabwe should this be deemed necessary. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 3] 8870

CSO: 4728/63

WORK OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANALYZED

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in German 2 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Eberhard Hofmann: "The Dilemma of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the National Assembly is just one year old, a span of time long enough to analyze its advantages and also its weaknesses.

Its advantages lie in the fact that many government departments and thereby the decision-making process has been brought from Pretoria "home to Windhoek," and thus more opportunities have been created for greater self- and co-determination.

The weaknesses can be found primarily in the fact that the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly are provisional bodies that bridge the gap until the time comes for internationally supervised elections on the basis of one person, one vote.

It is easy to determine how differently people feel toward a provisional government on one side and permanent institutions on the other. Against this background, the theatrical entrances and exits by Akur in the National Assembly become understandable. This situation also explains the unwillingness to participate in the National Assembly by those political parties that support democracy and are opposed to SWAPO but show no interest in a democratic provisional government with solid support from Pretoria. This is the reason why to date nothing has come of the repeated invitations made by the administrators general to outsiders to participate in the National Assembly.

Neither the Council of Ministers nor the National Assembly can free themselves from this provisional status or assume absolute or permanent authority, because this would violate the international status of SWA/Namibia and de facto proclaim its one-sided (unilateral) independence.

Neither South Africa nor our own government can afford a development of this kind. In addition, our own parties have clearly spoken in favor of resolution 435 and thereby accepted the United Nations' midwife role in the process of becoming independent, even though afterwards they still do not really believe in this concession. Resolution 435 also remains the basis of SWA/Namibia's independence as far as the "suddenly so sympathetic" Americans are concerned.

Meanwhile, however, the country must be governed, as much as possible from Windhoek and by its own people, with foreigners from South Africa only as the alternate aids. In this regard, the Government Proclamation AG 8 which has recently been cited so often serves as a provisional basic law.

AG 8 is the result of reconciliation efforts of the former administrator general, Dr Gerrit Viljoens, who with this provisional constitution and by assigning governing functions to the so-called first and second government levels had to lean on the far right in order to regain the cooperation of the embittered National Party and pacify it. He achieved this by giving far-reaching autonomy to the second-level government (11 small states within the country) and by agreeing to ethnic, i.e. tribal, elections in November of last year.

On one point the account of Dr Viljoens, who no longer has to bear responsibility for it, did not balance. If the ruling party on the national level were also responsible for all popular representation, especially also the representation from the white population, then AG 8 would function well. Then AG 8 would be a basis that is effective and capable of governing even as a provisional government. Hardly anybody would talk about such things as the ink palace, South-West Africa House, white teachers' college and the Seemueller case.

But the NP won in the ethnic elections, and the strongest second-level government (the administration of the white population) and the central government in some areas still govern against each other rather than with each other. And this situation is completely legal, thanks to AG 8 and Dr Viljoens.

Thanks to AG 8, which guarantees the inviolability of the second-level government, the white executive is able to practice racism with impunity (Seemueller case)--the executive calls it differentiation and preservation of identity, and it can quote laws in order to justify its actions--while the central government tells the population and foreign visitors that racism is just as dangerous as communism. But in the Seemueller case, the central government cannot take any action, just as it could not in matters concerning the ink palace, the teachers' college and the South-West Africa House. Meanwhile, the Seemueller case is getting here and abroad negative media coverage to a degree that cannot be balanced or outweighed even by the opening of 10 "open" government schools.

Herein lies the reason for the powerlessness of the Council of Ministers and for the fact that it takes a beating almost everyday. And it does not help that Administrator General Hough--when asked about discrimination at the school door--vaguely talks about AG 8. The fact remains that under our present government system laws and goals of the first government level can be--legally!--circumvented by the second government level.

The Council of Ministers is hemmed in, on the one hand, by the status quo of the interim government, a situation which the Council of Ministers cannot and must not change if it does not want to prejudice an internationally recognized solution, and on the other hand the Council of Ministers is limited in domestic policies by barriers which, paradoxically, are erected by the second-level government.

As already indicated by the name, the second-level government is subordinate to the central level. But this is true for us only in a limited way, in regard to finances and not to national cooperation. Against this background, the dissident voices in the Council of Ministers, those of Patrick Limbo, Kuaima Riruako and Dr Africa must be considered outright moderate.

This week, the administrator general has offered a few ways in which the situation can be improved:

--The Council of Ministers will get "teeth" (more authority). In the National Assembly, Patrick Limbo had described the Council of Ministers as "toothless."

--Through appropriate draft laws, the Council of Ministers can request that the administrator general change AG 8. In other words, AG 8 is negotiable.

--In addition to Hough, other NP leaders have expressed willingness to negotiate on such items as the white teachers' college, the ink palace and the South-West Africa House, and in our present system, this is the way the Council of Ministers must go. The NP will not yield on these points when asked from the political pedestal.

These suggestions point to possibilities in which the situation can be changed even though additions to or eliminations from AG 8 may take months, because 18 irretrievable months went by before SWA/Namibia had a government and provisional constitution after the elections in December 1978.

After one year in office, our present government is judged "a little too light-weight" by its own members as well as by closely associated political organizations such as the Nudo-Youth. Corrections made in the legal basis [of our government] must not again take 18 months. A law is the work of man and a few hours should therefore be sufficient to change it, as Limbo said.

To adjust its position between the domestic situation, Pretoria and international necessities is difficult enough and not an enviable one for the Council of Ministers, but it is no justification for inactivity on the basis of outdated laws that make a mockery of the stated ideal and political goals--to create a free (free also from discrimination) society.

8889

CSO: 4720/3

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURING DISCUSSED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 29 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial by Arthur Suren: "Just An Ordinary Process"]

[Text] During the last weeks, if not months, a rather strong power struggle took place inside and between the political groups of our country. One side noticed this development with fear because they believed our own government institutions to be an already firm instrument of our national community, and therefore now felt deceived. Others ponder what could come of controversies of this kind in view of the future of our young nation, and are inclined to be resigned. The attitude of either side, however, even though one attaches a negative label to it, balances into a process that is perfectly natural for democracy and therefore entirely positive.

In the Western democracies, no politician gains a leading position within his party or among the constitutional government authorities without having obtained a "home base" which gives him the necessary support, and without having fought for his position. During these political power struggles all sorts of ruses and tricks are--legitimately--used. That every now and then the limits of propriety are overstepped is humanly unavoidable. In Europe, people have long become used to these power struggles, and hardly anyone takes notice of inner-party struggles.

We have had democratic state institutions for only a few years. Our national political life is just beginning to develop. Previously, we have been merely administered but the entity of the National Council gave the appearance of a political unity that is binding for the whole country. Therefore, many people consider current happenings to be extraordinary. They are not; they are part of the development process.

Structures of a democracy should not be built from above but from below. In SWA/Namibia, the building was begun from above. It was not possible to do it differently in a country that had no political understructure at all. However, under these circumstances it must be anticipated that especially among the members of the majority party in the National Assembly there will and must be a partial change in personnel after a certain time.

Certain rules of politics apply to this process. The first is that from among the leaders of the first years in the life of a newborn country those who are not up to the tasks or have wasted their strength are eliminated. Other politicians will

by necessity take their places. The second rule is that politicians in higher offices can easily and quickly lose the "contact with the base." But this contact is an unavoidable condition for a politician to stay in office.

Nobody should object to the often voiced opinion that SWA/Namibia cannot afford the horrendous expenses of its multilevel "government" structure. However, the second-level government institutions are slowly emerging as advantageous. The political forces of the different population groups obviously see on this level the basis on which they can get the necessary "home base" in order to be able to represent the interests of their groups in the national parliament with a manageable majority of the electorate behind them.

In this process, a slowly developing recognition of our internal constitutional system (in principle) must be observed. It is becoming clear that in Africa a national system does not have to coincide with the ideas of European democrats in order to be considered democratic. Europeans and the Western powers should finally take notice of this fact. Our constitutional system does justice to Africa mentalities and to the particular aspects of the Namibian multi-ethnic state; it does not have to adjust to the wishes of other states.

In all this, one should and must not overlook the fact that because of its initial development our constitutional system has considerable deficiencies, which have been pointed out sufficiently often and must gradually be eliminated. We are on a road where the justified individual interests of all ethnic groups can be rediscovered and realized in a common national interest.

We and especially the National Assembly have a difficult development process ahead of us. The political leadership that is evolving from the development process of the second-level government (the basis of the electorate) cannot be ignored, especially by the majority party, the DTA. It has the difficult task of integrating these forces partially through personnel exchanges among the people who have proven themselves in cooperative work on the national or first level of central government. If the part succeeds in this task, it can evolve from this political development process in a stronger and broader structure in regard to the population levels (distributed over the entire country) than is presently the case. Every responsible citizen in the country should contribute toward the attainment of this voluntary goal. This is an ordinary process for our country on the road toward national political independence.

8889

CSO: 4720/3

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

MOZAMBICAN TRAINING FOR OMSTEP CADRES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] The Women's Organization of Sao Tome and Principe [OMSTEP] will send its cadres to Mozambique to take part in political training courses and courses in the organization of work methods, to be promoted by the Organization of Mozambique Women [OMM]. This is one of the principal points contained in the cooperation agreement signed yesterday between these two organizations.

The strengthening of relations between the OMM and the OMSTEP, guided by the FRELIMO and MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], and the strengthening of the struggle against all forms of domination, for peace and social progress, as well as the moral and material support to struggling peoples are other aspects mentioned in the documents signed.

The agreement also anticipates exchanges between the two organizations and a regular exchange of information and of delegations. An OMM delegation's visit to Sao Tome and Principe in the first half of next year is already scheduled.

These agreements are effective from 1981 to 1983 and were signed by Maria Odete Dias da Costa and Isabel Kavandeca, respectively deputy coordinator general of the OMSTEP and member of the national secretariat of the OMM.

The Sao Tome delegation left Maputo yesterday to return home after a spent 15-day visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the OMM.

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CSO: 4728/61

JAPANESE GIFT OF TOW TRUCKS TO AID WATER DRILLING PROJECTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by I. Fall]

[Text] As part of the yen 600 million subsidy (essentially equivalent to the same number of F CFA) aimed at improving our hydraulic network, the Japanese Ambassador to Senegal, Mr Chiyuki Hirooka, has presented the secretary of state for water works with a gift of two tow trucks. The ceremony took place yesterday late afternoon on the premises of Franzetti, in the presence of Mr Cisse, the director of water works, representatives of the Japanese mission in Senegal, and others.

The tow trucks will provide good support for carrying out the water projects on which the development of projects in the rural sector depends. In particular, they will facilitate raising of the drilling pumps as well as handling all lifting and lowering operations.

Use of this high-performance equipment will also save a great deal of time. The trucks have a load-bearing capacity of 10 tons.

The Japanese assistance, which is completely focused on combating the effects of drought by the construction of fully equipped wells, affects hydraulic improvements in the regions of Diourbel, Fleuve, Sine-Saloum and Thies. Ten fully equipped wells are expected to be drilled. It is in this context that the Japanese Ambassador and Mr Samba Yela Diop proceeded last May to the inauguration of two drilling projects in Taiba-Ndiayenne and Mboro-town in the sub-prefecture of Meouane.

After having accepted the two pieces of machinery, the secretary of state for water works once again expressed his appreciation of the dynamism of Japanese cooperation, which views the struggle against the effects of the drought as a matter of highest priority. He assured the ambassador that the new equipment will be given the best possible care and will be brought back every year to show the efforts made to maintain it and the state of the equipment. Samba Yela Diop said that in order to get the best possible results from the machinery, the two best drivers in the industry were chosen. They have received all the relevant instructions for keeping the machinery in good condition, the secretary of state added, who predicted the equipment will be of great use in water works projects, especially in the field of equipping the wells installed in the rural sector.

The Japanese Ambassador to Senegal, for his part, spoke of the hope aroused by the installation of the two wells of Taiba-Ndiayenne and Mboro-town among the people who have been stricken with a chronically insufficient water supply. Mr Chiyuki Hirooka expressed the hope of seeing the water supply project contribute significantly to improvement of the living conditions in the rural sector.

PLANNING MINISTRY REORGANISED FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

Victoria NATION in English 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

IN THE interest of greater efficiency and better use of resources, the Ministry of Planning and Development has now been reorganised. This follows President René's budget speech for 1981, in which he called for rationalisation, and the changing of some of the Ministry's activities — housing, electricity, water, public works and the parastatal companies.

The Ministry now falls under one Principal Secretary and has a unified Administration Division comprising a Secretariat, which will serve the Minister and Principal Secretary.

The Secretariat will also act as a small co-ordinating general staff of the Ministry and will have overall responsibility for the Administration and Personnel, and Accounts and Finance Sections.

The Department of Works and Department of Economic Development, Planning and Housing have been reorganised into the Department of Environmental and Technical Services and the Department of Economic Planning and Cooperation respectively.

Thus physical planning, building control, all the remaining public works activities i.e. engineering, Praslin and La Digue outstations, conservancy, survey and

research related to these disciplines have been regrouped to form the Department of Environmental and Technical Services, headed by the Director of Technical Services.

The Economic and Aid Division has been renamed the Department of Economic Planning and Cooperation comprising two distinct but related divisions i.e. Economic Planning and Economic Cooperation, and headed by the Chief Economist.

In view of the rapid [as printed] expansion of Government's programmes and commitments relating to land and immovable property, the Lands Section is now converted into a separate Lands Division, headed by the Senior Lands Officer.

The Principal Secretary of the Ministry is Mr. Robert Grandcourt.

CSO: 4700/323

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM 'FRUITFUL' VISIT TO IRAQ

Victoria NATION in English 27 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A THREE-STRONG Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Government delegation returned home this weekend highly satisfied with their fruitful visit to the Republic of Iraq.

Headed by the SPPF National Treasurer and Minister of State for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esmé Tumeau, the delegation delivered a personal message to the Iraqi leader, President Saddam Hussein, from President Albert René.

During the audience last week, the Iraqi leader specially noted the rapidly developing and strengthening revolutionary ties between the two progressive peoples.

President Hussein, who is also the Regional Secretary of the Regional Command of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command

Council, said: "Although Seychelles and Iraq have barely known each other for two years, already we seem to have known each other for 10 years, so close and fruitful have the ties between us been. This proves that a special relationship exists between us."

This was also underlined by Iraqi party and government officials, who pointed out that normally a visiting delegation would not have such quick access to so many high-ranking officials.

In fact in only nine days the Seychellois delegation — including Mr. France Bonté, the Secretary of the National Workers' Union and Mr. Tex Albert, an International Relations Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Beau-Vallon SPPF branch — held talks with six ministers, party and government officials.

During that time they also represented the SPPF at the 13th anniversary celebrations of the 17 July 1968 Revolution that brought the Arab Baath Socialist Party to power, and the Seychelles Government at the Baghdad international conference for the condemnation of the Zionist aggression on Iraq and the Arab nations.

At the three-day conference from July 13 to 15, Seychelles joined 141 other delegations in condemning the Israeli air raid that destroyed Iraq's Tamuz nuclear reactor just outside the capital and the violation of Jordanian and Saudi Arabian airspace in the process; the Israeli occupation of Arab lands; and, in a spirit of international solidarity, the South African occupation of Namibia and Pretoria's apartheid policies.

The first co-operation talks were with the Chairman of the Iraqi Fund for External Development (IFED) to examine the progress so far on the bilateral agreements signed by the leaders of the two

countries during President René's state visit to Iraq last April.

The IFED chairman is expected in Seychelles in mid-September to finalise and sign a loan agreement. At a second meeting four days later, the Iraqi Fund confirmed its readiness to help Seychelles in its development efforts, particularly on the outer islands.

The first Iraqi minister called on was the Minister for Youth and Sports, Mr. Karim Mahmoud Hussein. In two meetings — one held at Baghdad airport just before the Seychellois delegation left — the two countries agreed to exchange youth and sports delegations.

With the Minister for Higher Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Jassim Mohammed al-Khalaf, the delegation talked about Iraqi scholarships for Seychellois students and an Iraqi fact-finding mission to Seychelles to examine prospects for

more co-operation in education.

Mr. Hassan Ali, the Minister for Trade and Member of the Revolutionary Command Council invited his Seychellois counterpart to the opening of the 18th Baghdad International Fair, a trade and commerce exhibition in October this year.

The talks with the Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Mr. Amer Mehdi Saleh, revolved around the establishment in Iraq of a branch of the recently set-up Seychelles-Iraqi Fishery Corporation, a multi-million rupee fishing venture which will also see the export of fish products to Iraq.

The last meeting, this time at party level, was with Mr. Abdulkarim Jihad, the Director of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Arab Baath Socialist Party. The SPPF Treasurer concentrated here on the SPPF International Conference Centre project for the Maison du Peuple, which he is supervising, and described the talks as "very encouraging".

IMPROVED TIES WITH JAPAN REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE VISITING Japanese project funding mission left home on Thursday, optimistic that Seychellois-Japanese economic ties are poised to be strengthened in the immediate future.

The leader of the Japanese government delegation, a senior Foreign Ministry official, Mr. Yasuo Saito, told Seychelles Agence Presse at the end of their six-day visit that there exist potential areas of Japanese participation in the economic development of

Seychelles.

Mr. Saito said although he could not commit his government on specific areas of Japanese-Seychellois cooperation, he would recommend to his government some of the projects being undertaken by Seychelles for funding.

He said, as one of them, Japan may cooperate with Seychelles in the development of the water supply to high level villages from the main coastal roads in northern parts of Mahé and also in the dev-

elopment of treated water supply on Praslin. Both projects are estimated at 55 million rupees.

Other projects of possible Japanese participation include the realisation of the refuse disposal plant to provide fertilisers, and other materials. The provision of educational audio visual aids for Seychelles schools would also be considered, Mr. Saito said.

"Personally, I am very optimistic now that we have opened lines of communication between our two states, there will be a great deal of cooperation between our two countries," said Mr. Saito.

This is the first mission of its kind at government level from Japan and officials of the Ministry of Planning and Development have said they expect a technical mission later this year to visit Seychelles as a follow up to the project identification mission.

In the course of its six-day visit, the Japanese delegation called on various government officials including the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jérémie Bonnelame.

NYS ADVISORY BOARD ASSESSES WORK

Victoria NATION in English 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The National Youth Service Advisory Board is currently engaged in a series of assessment meeting to review the work of the NYS, six months after the first students entered the Port Launay Village for their two-year study service.

The Advisory Board is chaired by President France Albert René and has so far held two of these assessment sessions. The first was last week when, after spending the morning in discussions, the members visited the study centre, dormitory clusters and other facilities after lunch.

For the second meeting on Tuesday this week, the Board also met all the animators, coordinators, teaching and production staff for a wide-ranging discussion on all aspects of NYS life and organisation to find ways to correct mistakes and improve the whole service. They also visited the site of the new village at nearby Cap Ternay where work is in progress to house and educate the 1,000 or so P9 students expected to join next year.

Unique Experience

Addressing the Port Launay Village staff at Tuesday's meeting, President René stressed that the students, the staff, the Board and the country were living a unique experience in education to give children the necessary knowledge and motivation to become the pioneers of our new society. He congratulated all those involved with the NYS for the good work done so far and said that only by pooling all their knowledge and resources together would success be achieved.

Noting the various nationalities among the staff he said: "If we can manage to co-operate and learn from each other as well as from the students, we will not only succeed in developing the pioneers of a new society, but it will also be an example to the world of international cooperation for the good of all'.

'School of Life'

The assessment meetings will continue until all problems have been thrashed out and solutions found for a better National Youth Service possible.

The [as printed] are some 800 15 to 17 year old boys and girls at Port Launay Village in their first year of what has been described as "the school of life". They live, study and work together as one big family with the emphasis in education being on linking theory to practical experience of every day life and the needs of the Seychellois society.

Among their study programme are practical agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry, running a newspaper and a radio station and policing their own compound.

The children who get everything free of charge are allowed one day home every fortnight and parents can visit the village on fixed parent days.

Some 1,000 students are expected in the second batch of entrants to the service next year and they will benefit from the experience gained at Port Launay.

CSO: 4700/323

STATISTICS DIVISION ANALYZES 1980 ACCOUNTS

Victoria NATION in English 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ONCE again, the Statistics Division has started the preparation of the estimates of National Accounts and Balance of Payments of Seychelles for 1980.

In this connection, the Statistics Division is sending out copies of a questionnaire to business houses, manufacturing establishments/enterprises and private non-profit institutions for completion and submission to the Division.

sion.

These institutions are requested to provide information on their operations for the calendar years 1979 and 1980. If the financial year of any of these bodies is different from the calendar year, the management is requested to supply the required information according to their own financial year.

Furthermore, in case the

accounts for 1980 are not yet finalised, the Division will accept any provisional estimates which these institutions have prepared for 1980.

The institutions are required to submit the original copies of the questionnaire completely and properly filled by September 15th 1981.

The Statistics Division wishes to emphasise that the information requested is

being collected on the strength of the 1965 Statistics Act and it is an offence to fail to provide the data. Respondents are assured that the data which they will supply to the Division will be treated highly confidential and will be utilised for statistical purposes only.

The Statistics Division expects to have the full cooperation of all the institutions which are going to be canvassed as it has had in the previous years.

If any of the respondents has any problems in filling the questionnaires he/she should contact the Statistics Division either personally or on telephone number 22041 X233.

CSO: 4700/323

REPORTAGE ON CREOLE LANGUAGE, CULTURAL MEETINGS

Working Committee

Victoria NATION in English 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE 52-strong working committee, set up by the SPPF Central Executive Committee to settle the language issue in schools, meets for the first time on Sunday morning from 9 o'clock.

Under the chairmanship of President Albert René, a lively debate is expected in the Maison du Peuple Conference Room, the venue earlier this month of the Front Congress during which this issue was debated.

After hearing a special paper presented by Mr. René, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front President, on July 4, the Party's third annual National Congress charged its leadership with appointing the working committee to study the problems of teaching Creole in schools as a national language and as the initial medium of instruction, of using one foreign language as the subsequent

medium of instruction and to propose a timetable for the implementation of the Congress' earlier resolution on the subject.

The next day, in his closing address, Mr. René optimistically talked of solving the problem "this year if possible", a clear indication of the determination to establish a national language policy and to give Creole the respect it deserves in our society and its revolution.

The Congress resolved that a Creole orthography be established urgently, that Creole be used as the first language in schools for learning, that one language only be adopted as the first foreign language, and that a second foreign language be taught in schools when the first one has been properly mastered.

The issue has been hotly debated and has often raised passions for over a decade.

The members of the last Congress with special interest in the issue, education and cultural officials and primary and secondary school principals, who will meet on Sunday in that historic venue, will have their work cut out.

Creole, Mother Tongue

Victoria NATION in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' mother tongue, Creole, is now well on its way to becoming established as THE national language of the country and its primary medium of instruction in schools.

This was the result of a keenly-argued and comprehensive debate of the SPPF-appointed working committee on the language issue in Seychelles, held at the Maison du Peuple yesterday.

Recommending ways of implementing the change to the Seychelles People's Front Central Executive Committee, which will make the final decision, the 60-odd participants and observers from all over the country were soon deep in one of the most lively discus-

sions they had ever experienced.

"In a revolutionary society it is important that the processes of analysis and re-analysis, of criticism and self-criticism continue every minute of our lives," explained the committee chairman, Mr. Albert René, the SPPF president and Head of State, at the start of the meeting.

The committee of Congress representatives, the Minister of Education, education officials and school principals had been charged by the SPPF's third annual national Congress, which met earlier this month, with studying the problems of teaching Creole as a national language, of using it as the initial medium

of instruction, and with proposing ways in which this could be done.

The committee also had to recommend which foreign language should be used as the second national one and subsequent medium of instruction and which one should be given the status of a third compulsory foreign language.

Throughout yesterday's debate, Mr. René stressed that the Congress' historic decision meant that the official bilingualism of English and French with equal status was over. Once the Central Executive Committee had made its final decision after studying the advice of the working committee, he said, bilingual-

ism in Seychelles would mean Creole as the main tongue backed by only one other foreign language.

Referring to the Congress' decision that the aim of establishing both English and French as the equal official tongues of the country at the cost of Creole had been a mistake, President René pointed out that even if a decision had been reached by a consensus, it was not necessarily correct.

"Very often, whether in our personal or political lives," he explained, "we are called upon to change a decision because experience and time have proved that we have made a mistake." It was because of the continuing constructive analysis and criticism within the revolution that in such cases as the national language issue, there was no hesitation in correcting the mistake.

The committee -- it completed its task the same day -- made its recommendations through answering a set of nine questions put to it by President René on behalf of the Central Executive Committee. These covered the timetable, method and problems of establishing, firstly Creole as the national language and initial medium of instruction; secondly of establishing one foreign language as the second national tongue and the only other me-

di-um of teaching; and thirdly, of teaching a third language as a compulsory subject.

At the end of the day Mr. René said the debate had shown clearly that it was a good idea to have frequent meetings between education officials and teachers to hammer out controversial subjects. The country now eagerly awaits the final decision of the Front's Central Executive Committee.

National Folklore Festival

Victoria NATION in English 29 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

FOR several evenings now, the lively sounds of violins, banjos, guitars, triangles, and other traditional musical instruments have rippled out into the dusk from SPPF branch offices. All over Mahé, Praslin and La Digue dancers, singers, and musicians are tuning up for Seychelles' first real festival dedicated entirely to the promotion and development of our Creole culture.

With a backdrop of politicians, educationalists, linguists and culturalists establishing the Creole language and through it the Creole history and culture, as an essence of the Seychellois nation, it is hoped that the festival will develop into the annual event of the country's cultural development.

The idea of what will finally emerge as the National Folklore Festival this August, has been toyed with for some time. Then as the need for a true understanding of the country's cultural values and

essence manifested itself in the mainstream of the nation's revolution, concrete steps were taken.

Last year the Cultural Division of the Ministry of Education and Information organised the very successful schools' cultural mini-festival. Going a step further, the National Festival will be added this year.

On the nights of August 21-22, cultural troupes organised by SPPF branches all over Mahé, Praslin and La Digue will display the best —

the most colourful, melodious and interesting — of Seychelles' Creole cultural heritage in the cool night air of the People's Stadium. Added attractions will be a musical history of Seychellois dress through the times, plus singers, musicians and groups of the Seychellois Musical Association.

To ensure that the cultural performances will be the most refined and polished available, cultural officials will sit in at regional performances of SPPF branch shows to advise and judge progress, as from August 7.

"The attention being given to the Creole language now, and deservedly so, has added impetus to the preparations for and the idea of a National Folklore Festival", Mr. Antoine Abel, Senior Cultural Officer, pointed out. In fact the Senior Cultural Officer who, with the rest of the dedicated team in the Cultural Division, is up to his neck in cultural research, is sure that the interest aroused by the festival, will contribute to the language. "There are many words, meanings and phrases that have been lost, or rather buried, with time", he ex-

plains. "Now these are being dug up and dusted, re-discovered as it were, through old songs, fables and other stories."

On the other hand the research going on will enrich the festival as it develops. As more and more things are unearthed, documented and taped, as researchers talk to more and more of our elderly human storehouses of cultural wealth, the festival could easily develop into an annual demonstration of the nation's progress in understanding and developing its folklore.

Even more encouragement is coming from the Tourism Division which obviously sees a national culture festival as a potentially very valuable touristic attraction.

The festival [as printed] is also expected to encourage the country's wealth of cultural talent to come forward through their schools and Front branches. We will slowly have a much broader base from which to choose our national cultural troupes and in which to do research.

There is special hope for the youth here. It is not true that the youth are not interested in their traditions and culture.

One cannot be interested in something one does not know. The excitement surrounding an annual festival should encourage a cultural revival among the youth. This has of course started, notably in schools and through the Pioneer youth movements and the National Youth Service. Now the SPPF branches are joining in more and more.

It is envisaged that from this festival will emerge our national folkloric troupes.

[Editorial]

Comment

ONE of the most salient features distinguishing the character and personality of a nation is its national language.

Almost all nations of

the world at one stage or another have had to make heart-searching meditation in choosing a national language that not only reflects the historic-

al roots of a nation but in effect, concretises the liberation of a people.

Nations of the world, more particularly those which had hitherto been

victims of colonialism, find in the choice of a national language not only a source of pride but a rediscovery of its national identities and a fuller cultural life.

Colonialism by its very nature has always sought to brainwash its victims into believing that only the language of the colonisers was "civilised" and that the mother-tongue, spoken for ages by the rightful owners of a given country, was at best a "chit-chat" language spoken in street-corners.

For some countries with "flag independence" this is unfortunately still the case. They are still looking down upon their own mother-tongues, to the triumph of former colonial powers.

For us in Seychelles, however, a new page is being turned, an historic and dignified page. Creole, our mother tongue, is now well on its way to becoming not only firmly established as our national language but a basic medium of instruction in schools.

The good news is the result of intensive deliberations last weekend by a working committee appointed by the Party to look into the mechanics of speedily establishing Creole as our national language in line with the historic resolution of the third annual Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front recently.

There is no doubt that the decision to make Creole the first national language is a landmark achievement of historic proportions and is a tribute to all those who have kept it alive in the face of all opposition. It is also a tribute to all militants of the Party and the rank and file for their courageous decision taken only four years after the

triumph of the Revolution.

Equally commendable is the speed upon which the working committee on the development of the national language has moved to implement the Party Congress resolve. Under the chairmanship of Party President and Head of State, Mr Albert René, the committee embarked on diligent and analytical deliberations leading to concrete recommendations for the development of Creole as a national language.

With the emergence of Creole as our national language, a move forward is being made to concretise our liberty and independence and reasserting our full personality as a sovereign nation.

COMMENTARY ON ANTI-APARTHEID RALLIES IN NEW ZEALAND

Victoria NATION in English 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE have been nation-wide demonstrations in New Zealand protesting against the current tour of the South African Springboks rugby team in the country.

Anti-apartheid New Zealanders are taking part in protest marches throughout the country to mark New Zealand's 'National Day of Shame' as the people of that country have decided to mourn their government's decision to allow in a sporting team from the land of apartheid.

Consequently, Commonwealth countries have decided not to hold a planned meeting of finance ministers in New Zealand in September because of the tour.

The decision is in line

with the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement binding Commonwealth governments to discourage all sporting links with apartheid South Africa.

But the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, whose government claims to "oppose" the tour but refuses to ban it, has added salt to injury by calling upon Commonwealth countries to "reassess" the agreement which governs their sporting contacts with South Africa.

Mr Muldoon has indicated he would take an "active role" to "renegotiate" the agreement at the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Summit in Australia in September since he considers the agreement "dead" !

This is not the first time New Zealand has been the "odd man out" to hob-nob and rub shoulders with apartheid South Africa in spite of all-round opposition not only from Commonwealth countries and the international community but its own people who are determined to reinforce South Africa's international sporting isolation.

It may be in Mr Muldoon's best interest and the government over which he presides to note now, before it is too late, that

pressing for continued sporting contacts with an outcast régime, whose racial policies are an insult to humanity, is not only shameful but smacks of complicity in apartheid itself.

What comfort does Mr Muldoon and his government achieve in linking hands with representatives of a racist institutionalised system shunned by the whole international community because of its most primitive and uncivilised racial doctrine?

ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN REVOLUTION MARKED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Twenty-eight years ago last Sunday Fidel Castro, a 26-year-old lawyer from Cuba's southernmost province, Oriente, led 100 motivated but dedicated revolutionaries in an attack on the Moncada army barracks in the province's capital of Santiago.

He failed, was captured, jailed and then exiled. But he came back three years later to lead his people in a popular revolution and victory.

For the past 22 years Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz has led Latin America's first successful anti-imperialist revolution.

Today, said Seychelles' Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, Seychelles joins the unyielding people of Cuba in celebrating the assault which heralded the beginning of a bloody but spectacular popular, armed struggle against overwhelming odds for freedom from corruption and dictatorship.

Minister Michel was opening a photograph and poster exhibition at the National Library yesterday depicting Cuba's progress towards socialism and prosperity. Present were the new Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Pastor Gato, Cuban and other heads of diplomatic missions and senior Government officials.

Minister Michel pointed out that the anniversary of the Moncada attack was a symbol of a struggle for a victory that "opened the door of happiness and progress for the Cuban people". It was a great day for all revolutionaries in the world, for all oppressed peoples aspiring for liberty and dignity.

"It is a symbol of struggle and a symbol of hope," he said.

"For all the people who have passed through the process of revolution and liberation it reminds us of our duty to continue the struggle against all the enemies of the revolution and especially against imperialism. It also reminds us of our duty to help our brothers all over the world who are still oppressed".

Inspiration

Minister Michel then described the continuing Cuban struggle to consolidate its revolutionary gains as an inspiration for Seychelles, especially as both people

have made much progress towards a new society in the face of unrelenting imperialist manoeuvres aimed at destabilising progressive countries.

Underlining the friendly relations between the two countries, Mr. Michel said he was sure co-operation in the interest of the two peoples and revolutions would be strengthened.

Inviting the Minister to open the exhibition, Mr. Gato pointed out a major problem common to both countries. Both were campaigning intensively against United States military bases threatening the security of their nations--Seychelles against Diego Garcia and Cuba against Guantanamo on its southern coast.

"It is because of this," Mr. Gato said, "That even if we are very far apart geographically, we share similar sentiments on the demilitarisation of the world".

Tracing the route of the Cuban revolution from the Moncada attack beyond the January 1, 1959 victory--which saw the humiliating flight north of the corrupt United States-backed dictator, Fulgencio Batista--Mr. Gato continued. "Today, 28 years after the attack, the Cuban people remain ready to preserve peace and defend, at all costs, their sovereignty that is still being menaced. It is difficult for us to forget how much it cost us to attain our liberty".

"Che" Guevara

Captured in the Moncada attack, Castro was first sentenced to 15 years in jail but was later exiled. Twenty-one months later during which he was joined in Mexico by that most famous of international socialist revolutionaries, Ernesto "Che" Guevara --he disembarked with 81 men on December 2, 1956, on the coast of his home province.

Only 12 men made it to the mountains to continue the struggle. On New Year's Day three years later, he entered Havana in triumph to the cheers of the people.

Mr. Gato then outlined the continuing struggle, particularly against United States imperialism, to consolidate the popular struggle. Economic blockade, the Bay of Pigs mercenary invasion--1,500 US-backed, trained and equipped reactionaries were repulsed or captured in 72 hours--the continued maintenance of the Guantanamo naval base and other forms of aggression followed.

"They will never pardon us for making a socialist revolution just under their noses", said Fidel. "It is clear," noted Mr. Gato, "that our struggle towards a better life will always continue until final victory".

The Chargé d'Affaires then congratulated President Albert Rene on his re-election to the presidency of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and the other members of the Central Executive Committee on their election.

CSO: 4700/323

MAJOR EXTENSIONS AT POINTE LARUE AIRPORT REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 24 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles International Airport new domestic air terminal opened on Wednesday is but the third in a multi-million list of extensions being carried out at the Pointe Larue aerodrome.

The domestic air terminal, rented to Air Seychelles, follows the completion of an extended domestic aircraft apron, and the striking VIP lounge. Meanwhile, the extensions to the international flights terminal and apron and car parks, among other things, progress steadily.

The project, being done by Allied Builders Ltd, is funded by the African Development Bank to the initial cost of about R.25 million. It is sche-

duled for completion next year and is supervised for the clients by National Consultancy Services.

The extensions already completed were priority projects. Divorced, from the main international terminal, the domestic terminal and apron — the latter was finished last December and can park around six light aircraft — will certainly relieve congestion in the main passenger building. The new terminal will ultimately be linked to the main one by a covered walkway.

The spherical new VIP lounge is also separate from the hustle and bustle of the main terminal, but to the south.

"Other work is well under-way," said Mr. Peter Chowdry, NCS' chief architect who is also their project architect for the airport work, "even though, as in the case of the domestic terminal, work started off on a low key as most of the materials had to be imported. But it has certainly picked up pace".

The main terminal building is being extended so that up to 400 incoming and 400 outgoing passengers can be handled at a time without over crowding. The arrival and departure lounges are being extended on to the aircraft apron and will have a high (two-storey) roof, and there will be improved baggage handling facilities.

The concourse or covered entrance where buses now park and passengers check in is being substantially enlarged onto the present car-park. Part of the increased space will be taken over by the popular buffet while the rest will also include left luggage banks and tourist kiosks. The covered driveway, work on which can be seen in the present car park, will have proper parking slots for 15 buses and taxis.

There will also be additional car parking space for short term and long term parking,

better quarantine facilities for animals brought into the country and a sewerage treatment plant.

An additional parking bay for a huge wide-bodied aircraft is being added to the southern end of the apron.

The whole project has been designed by a consortium of consultants directed by the NCS. The consortium is headed by Mr. Timothy Murgatroyd (architecture) and includes John Burrow and Partners (civil engineering) and Barker and Barton (quantity surveying).

BRIEFS

LATEST POPULATION FIGURES--The number of people living in Bel Ombre, Pointe Larue and Anse Louis districts is now known following the Census updating exercise recently carried out. Bel Ombre, which includes Danzilles, Mare aux Cochons, and Anse Major, has a population of 1692 people living in 421 houses, the Statistics Division has announced. Pointe Larue, which includes Anse des Genêts and the Nageon Estate, has 1948 people living in 377 houses. Anse Louis, which includes Le Gravier, Désert and Anse à la Mouche, has 1350 people living in 273 houses. The Statistics Division would like to thank everybody in the districts for their kind cooperation. Further information will be published in a summary report which is now being compiled. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 30 Jul 81 p 1]

INDIAN, CUBAN DIPLOMATS--Two new Victoria-based diplomats from India and Cuba, two countries with which Seychelles has progressive ties, paid courtesy calls on the Head of State yesterday morning. Mr. S.S. Paty, the Indian Chargé d'Affaires who arrived in the Republic two weeks ago, was received by President Albert René at State House (left), followed by the Cuban Charge' d'Affaires, Mr. Pastor Gato (right). Mr. Gato arrived over a week ago. The two diplomats replace Mr. G. S. Bedi and Mr. Orlando Fournier, respectively. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/323

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PASSING-OUT CEREMONY

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] President Siaka Stevens yesterday reminded 18 new commissioned and specialist officers of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces that they have now entered into a contract with the Government and the Nation.

He said that by the contract the Government was committed to provide them with their professional necessities while they should in turn always help to defend the country from internal and external menaces.

The Head of State was speaking to the officers when they took their oath of allegiance to him at the State House.

He told the officers that Government had been doing its best within its financial capabilities to provide them with modern accommodation as demonstrated in Teko, Lungi and other areas.

As officers, he said, they had now entered a new phase of soldiering which demanded a responsibility not only to themselves but also to the nation.

"You cannot force people to respect you if your behaviour is incompatible with the prestige which your rank carries", the President added.

President Stevens expressed the hope that the Officers would always be on the alert and would not fail the nation.

The Officers were introduced to the President by the Force Commander, Brigadier J. S. Momoh who congratulated President Stevens on behalf of the Armed Forces on his brilliant performance when he was Chairman of the OAU.

Witnessing the ceremony were the Deputy Force Commander, Colonel Sam King, the Commander of the First Battallion, Colonel Sheku Tarawalie, Major Sheku Kandeh and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Defence Alhaji A. Mackie.

CSO: 4700/322

PRESIDENT STRONGLY CONDEMNS CRITICS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The President, Dr Siaka Stevens yesterday strongly condemned recent attempts by certain section of the press to "villify" Government.

The Head of State singled out the London-based 'New Africa' magazine and wondered how such a reputable journal could allow itself to be used as a "vehicle of propaganda" by Sierra Leonean dissidents in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Stevens who was speaking to representatives of the entire civil service also condemned "perpetrators of racism" in this country.

He pointed out that some of us still have our living emblems to certify our citizenship of this country.

Government, he said, is fully determined to improve the economy of this country.

Critics the President added, must realise that most of this country's foreign exchange is being used for the importation of oil.

"We must not continue to hide our candles under a bushel", he said, stressing that while the OAU had enriched his experience, it was time that Sierra Leoneans came out to serve as a source of inspiration.

Dr. Stevens again described as "outmoded" what Sierra Leone inherited from her colonial masters.

He therefore called for "some hard thinking" to be done so that the nomenclature and conditions of service would reflect the present drive towards national integration.

The Head of State also called for continued dedication as the primary duty of the entire civil service in this country.

Speaking earlier, the Secretary to the President, Mr. Abdul Karim who led the delegation, congratulated Dr. Stevens for his successful tenure of office as out-going OAU Chairman.

Mr. Karim told President Stevens that members of the Civil Service are conscious of the fact that in the process of advocating for peace, unity and progress in the African continent, the President has projected the image of Sierra Leone more than even before.

Dr. Stevens, he said, proved to the world the capability of the average Sierra Leonean if given the opportunity.

Mr. Karim said that even the worst critics today acknowledge the fact that President Stevens' valedictory address at Nairobi, which has been classified as second to none in the history of the OAU, was most brilliant and highly informative.

He said that statements such as this help immensely to strengthen our loyalty to government.

Mr. Karim also pointed out that the aims and objectives of the President which are identical with that of the nation and the Civil Service are recognised as a source of strength in their endeavour to fulfil the advisory role and hoped that the Civil Service will continue to enjoy the confidence and protection of the President [as printed] and government.

This morning's delegation included the Establishment Secretary, Mr. Momodu Munu, the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. G. S. Mason, the Secretary to the First Vice-President, Mr. V. A. W. Mylander, the Secretary to the Second Vice-President, Mr. S. G. Bangura and the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. P. J. Kuyemba.

CSO: 4700/322

U.S.-AFRICAN RELATIONS ENDANGERED BY SPRINGBOKS TOUR

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

NEWS that the South African Springboks Rugby team has been invited to play three matches in the United States is the harbinger of more trouble in US — African relations.

The Springboks players have already ruptured sporting tradition in the Commonwealth with their adamant determination to tour New Zealand in spite of warnings from African Commonwealth countries.

But then, no one will blame the South Africans who thrive on such ruptures anyway.

The Pretoria people will do absolutely anything to break the isolation of South Africa from international sports and the New Zealand tour is seen by the racists as a victory for apartheid.

Further, it is the New Zealanders who carry the full international blame regardless of the Muldoon government's lame excuse that it cannot interfere in such matters once the New Zealand Rugby Union Council has passed a ruling.

Similarly, if the Springboks team plays in the United States in September as scheduled, no excuses or explanations would absolve the Washington administration from culpability.

The tour would only compound African views that the Reagan administration does not work in the African interest over South Africa.

It would, of course, ruin any possibilities of an early thaw in US — African current relations.

Can Washington afford that?

CHINESE TEAM AT MAGBASS ENDS MISSION

Training Praised

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

AGRICULTURE and Forestry Minister, Dr Joe Jackson has pin-pointed the importance of the Magbass Sugar Cane Project in Sierra Leone's relationship with China.

He told guests at a farewell reception for the technical team which worked on the project, that the Magbass Sugar Cane project was a landmark in this relationship and was the brain-child of President Siaka Stevens.

The government, he said, is determined to make the best of the project and his Ministry has wasted no time in requesting the government to take immediate steps to ensure that a team of Chinese experts is left behind to manage the project.

The team, he said, will do so for another period of three years before handing the project over to Sierra Leoneans.

The reception at the Chinese Embassy, was held by the Economic Counsellor in the Embassy, Mr Tso Ju-Kuei.

Dr Joe Jackson said Sierra Leoneans in general are satisfied that the friendly relationship between the two countries has been fruitful.

He considered the occasion as one of mixed feelings as it was sad to say farewell to the Chinese team.

He singularly praised the team leader, Mr Hao Quing-Hua under whose leadership, he said, Sierra Leone has been able to produce sugar cane that could be used for all purposes.

His Ministry, he said, would do everything possible to make the infrastructure at Magbass meaningful.

The Agriculture Minister said that Sierra Leoneans as a whole have learnt a lot from the Chinese adding that the latter have taught the value of dedication in service to the nation.

Although Sierra Leone at the moment, lacked any conventional means of disposing of the alcohol produced by the project he

said, he was hopeful that the problem would be solved in the near future.

On behalf of the President, Dr Siaka Stevens, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, the Agriculture Minister expressed sincere gratitude to the Chinese.

Earlier, in his welcome address, Mr Tso Ju-Kuei, on behalf of the Ambassador, congratulated the Chinese team particularly the leader, for the efforts he had made to promote the already existing cordial friendship between Sierra Leone and China.

He expressed profound gratitude to all Sierra Leoneans particularly the Government, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the local people for the friendly co-operation during the construction of the Magbass project.

The Economic Counsellor gave assurance to all Sierra Leoneans that the Chinese were ready to co-operate more closely with them and urged both Chinese and Sierra Leonean

technical personnel to continue to work hard in this regard.

He recalled President Stevens' visit to China in 1977 which he said, culminated in the signing of the technical aid agreement that had led to the establishment of the Magbass Sugar Cane Project and expressed happiness that the project had today become a reality.

Government Takeover Soon

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[text]

THE Magbass Sugar Mill and plantation complex is to be handed over to the Government shortly.

Yesterday, the Minister, Dr. A. F. Joe Jackson of Agriculture and Forestry, in discussion with the Economic Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, Mr. Tso Ju-Kuei, requested further details on the implications of Government assuming responsibility for operating the complex.

The Chinese established the complex.

He stressed the need to estimate the running cost of the Mill and plantation in order to ensure that the complex is operated on a viable basis.

The Minister called for caution in the distribution and marketing of Alcohol, one of the by-products.

He also requested an analysis of the Alcohol and detailed information on the different purposes it could be used for.

Other matters discussed included the establishment of a Revolving Fund and the purchase of Chemicals used in the production of Sugar.

Earlier the Economic Counsellor assured the Minister that the Chinese Government is in a position to assist Sierra Leone with the Management of the Sugar Cane complex.

Mr. Tso Ju-Kuei informed the Minister that the Alcohol produced at Magbass could be used in hospitals or processed further for consumption.

The meeting was held in the Minister's Office.

NTC FAILURE, OVERDRAFTS, SHORTAGES REPORTED

Officials Detained

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt]

THE NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY which was set up in 1972 by the Government has failed disastrously to the disappointment of the government and the nation.

This was the eye-opening disclosure by President Stevens at the weekend confirming widespread speculation that all has not been well with the company.

President Stevens revealed that the company, which had been reactivated only a few years ago, now owes Le2 million in overdrafts to the banks.

He pointed out that the NTC was set up with the objective of involving Sierra Leoneans in the economy of this country.

He regretted that as citizens, Sierra Leoneans have not vigorously tried to develop internal trade because many seem to look upon others instead of developing their own skills.

Dr Stevens was speaking at the Magbema Court Barri where he addressed

Paramount Chiefs, Parliamentarians, Chiefdom elders and people of the Kambia District.

He told them that since the opportunities for employment in the public service were getting fewer, it would be the duty of the elders to meet together and suggest ways of creating more avenues for the children.

He suggested that as an immediate resort, agriculture be taken more seriously in order to improve both the well being of the people and the overall economic situation of the country.

Senior Officials Detained

THREE senior officers of the National Trading Company, NTC, are in custody at the Criminal Investiga-

tion Department, CID, Headquarters, Freetown following further investigations into shortages disco-

vered in one of the sales sections of the company recently.

Reliable sources at the NTC said the shortages are now running up to Le38,000.

The three officers arrested and taken to the CID on Friday afternoon were the Chief Accountant Mr Nicol, the Sales Manager Mr Campbell and the Chief Storekeeper Mr Robinson

Probe Demanded

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE failure of the National Trading Company is a sad blow for Sierra Leonean indigenous attempts at trading on a wider scale.

It certainly calls for a thorough investigation.

Rumours and speculations about suspicious relationships between customers and company authorities should also be probed even if only to clear the air for the public.

The current matter of pilfering which has seen the CID wading into the company and which has resulted in both senior and junior employees being whisked to the CID headquarters, is also not of confidence—boosting propensity.

The burning point is that the National Trading Company was established in the wake of press and other clamours for indigenous traders and their business to be protected in this country.

There was continued stress on the necessity for legislation to protect the indigenous businessman and to make him have a monopoly on certain items of goods if he were to meet the foreign businessman on advantageous grounds.

Retail trade was considered a MUST for only Sierra Leone domination.

The NTC came into the scene with a good deal of monopoly in the importation and wholesale distribution of various important commodity items.

It was felt that this at least would give the company a good chance of succeeding as a government enterprise.

It is no small measure of bad management?

of this policy that the National Trading Company has a monopoly over the agency viz-a-viz Sierra Leone's trade with the People's Republic of China.

Why the Company has failed just has to be explained to the Nation, if confidence in the Sierra Leonean's ability to run his own business should not be undermined.

The big questions to be posed are fundamental enough:

Did the NTC fail because of bad management? Did it fail because of invidious outside involvement in the activities of the company. Did it fail because of poor speculation and judgement such barbaric treatment are blacks. South African police and prison authorities have told an investigation committee that this is standard practice. African and international opinion cannot accept this and must concretely condemn it.

KAMARA-TAYLOR URGES MISSIONARIES TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH GOVERNMENT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Second Vice-President, Mr C. A. Kamara-Taylor has urged agencies involved in missionary work in this country to deal directly with the Government.

Mr. Kamara-Taylor said "in as much as our constitution guarantees freedom of association and religion, there is an ardent need for the centralisation of missionary activities in the country.

The Second Vice-President who was addressing the leaders of an eleven-man team of lecturers from the Ummu El-Qura University in Mecca currently in Freetown to run a two-month seminar aimed at raising the standard of Islamic teaching methods in the country, said that religion must serve as a unifying factor of human existence.

He said "Regardless of what denomination of religious sect to which you belong, the ultimate purpose is communion with God".

Mr. Kamara-Taylor stated and expressed the hope that the seminar will turn out a success.

Replying, the head of the team, Mr. Abdoul Al'Hussein who is also Director of the course, explained that the seminar has been jointly organised by the World Federation of Arab Islamic International School at Jeddah and the Supreme Islamic Council of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Al'Hussein added that 120 Islamic teachers from all over the country will participate in the seminar to be held at the Milton Margai Teachers College.

Thanking the Second Vice-President for granting them audience, Mr. Al'Hussein said that religious tolerance in Sierra Leone contributes a lot to both spiritual and educational development.

He also spoke of plans for the Islamic Mission's expansion programme in Sierra Leone.

The delegation was introduced by the President of the Supreme Islamic Council, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma who gave a run down on their missionaries activities in this country.

YOUTHS END USSR LEADERSHIP COURSE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

FIVE Youths of the APC. National Youth League have returned home after completing a five month training in youth leadership from the Supreme Higher Komsomol School in the Soviet Union.

Briefing the National Youth President, Mr. Yusuf S. Sankoh who is also Youth Presidential Aide during a courtesy call yesterday, the leader of the students, Mr. Idrissa Conteh outlined various aspects of the course which he described as most rewarding.

Mr. Conteh paid tribute to the APC Youth Organisation and expressed appreciation to the Soviet people for the course offered them.

Mr. Sankoh congratulated the youths for their satisfactory performance at the course and hoped that they would make meaningful contribution to nation building.

He maintained that the idea of youth leadership training in the Soviet Union is a long standing tradition, which he observed has contributed to the close ties between Sierra Leone and the USSR.

Mr. Sankoh cautioned the youths to be responsible and useful citizens, adding that their behaviour as future leaders must be exemplary.

He cited the behaviour of some of our youths in the society especially in football matches where there has been total disregard of law.

BRIEFS

NIC PROFIT--The National Insurance Company (NIC) yesterday announced a profit of Le705,328 for the year 1980, an increase of ten percent over 1979. Presenting the ninth audited statement to President Siaka Stevens at the State House, the company's Chairman, Mr Manilius Garber said that the NIC continued to be a mobiliser of funds for investment purposes into the economic structure of the country. Mr Garber revealed that the company's Board of Directors has recommended and approved a dividend of LeL000,000 to government in addition to the five hundred thousand leones which the company had given to government towards the consolidated fund. President Stevens thanked the delegation for the report and exhorted the company to maintain it's standard and the active role which it had played in the past. At the meeting were Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara-Taylor and the Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr Sama Banya. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 8]

ICFTU, SLCC SEMINAR--A three-day Seminar conducted jointly by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) has ended at Mankanji. The seminar whose theme was "Employment Policies and African Trade Union" was a follow-up of the main seminar held in Freetown last January. It was the first of a series of five follow-up seminars in the Provinces. Topics covered at the seminar included Socio-Economic Problems; National Policies and Strategy, and Formal and Informal Education of Workers. The ICFTU was represented by Mr. Alan Cave of the British Trade Union Congress, whilst the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was represented by Mr. J. B. Kabia. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 2]

ASSISTANCE TO PILGRIMS--Government is to provide assistance to any well-organised muslim group intending to perform this year's pilgrimage in the holy land of Mecca the President Dr Diaka Stevens said this week. Such assistance, Dr Stevens disclosed at Kukuna in the Kambia District includes the services of a medical officer, a nurse and protection by Sierra Leone's Ambassador in Saudi Arabia. The Head of State who was winding up his visit to the District however stressed that intending pilgrim groups should be well-organised to justify the services. Every muslim is at liberty to join any group organising the pilgrimage Dr Stevens reiterated. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/322

ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL COFFEE MARKETING SYSTEM REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

A NON profit-making trust in Britain is importing instant coffee from a state-owned factory in Tanzania and selling it direct to the British people.

Object of the exercise is to offer consumers an alternative to the conventional marketing and trading system developed by the multinational companies and to give the producer a better deal.

Assisting with the project is a group of individuals calling themselves Campaign Co-op, who are concerned about the causes of poverty and are trying to effect change through commitment and action.

Campaign Co-op says consumer goods appear in the shops to tempt and delight people, but often the buyer makes his purchase without a thought for the origin of the goods.

Campaign Coffee, as the product is called, is being promoted in London's heavily black-populated Brixton area by Campaign Co-op, "to raise the awareness of consumers about the issues of Britain's relationship with the Third World".

The campaign, not yet three years old, sells three tonnes of instant coffee a month with the help of Newcastle Third World sales group, Traidcraft. The two expect to sell 50 tonnes next year.

That may sound like a lot of coffee, but the co-op is the first to admit it is just a drop in the coffee pot.

In the 1977-78 fiscal year, for instance, when coffee prices began their current decline, more than 20 000 tonnes of instant coffee was sold in Britain.

The campaign has provided the Tanzanian factory, financed by the Government to reduce reliance on multinational firms with a market of one-tenth of its output, its largest in Europe.

What is more, even though barely more than a third of the retail price stays in Tanzania as with the big commercial operators, the money is more evenly distributed. It goes to families growing coffee on their farms rather than to plantation owners.

It goes to factory workers who earn above the industry average even though Tanzania is one of the world's poorest countries.

A co-op member who visited the factory, Ann MacGarry, reported that the 80-plus workers were interested in their work and keen to see the venture do well.

Co-op administrator Gerry Bennett explained that while Brazil, the world's biggest coffee exporter, "is incredibly rich and Tanzania is incredibly poor, the rural work people in Tanzania are generally better off than in Brazil".

Tanzanian coffee farmers also grow food on their plots (bananas shade the coffee trees), so are almost self-sufficient.

Schools, dispensaries and pure water are nearby.

That may not seem like much to Europeans, but in Africa and coffee-growing areas in general, "that is fairly spectacular," Bennett said.

This small step towards coffee independence for Tanzania has been fraught with difficulties, however, and the factory on Lake Victoria in the country's remote northwest has not provided returns on the Government investment after 15 years.

Because of problems with equipment installed by the West German builders, production was sporadic or even nonexistent at times. The Government had to call in, ironically, Nestle, which negotiated a management contract and still operates the factory. Capacity still has not reached the maximum.

Nestle took no stake in marketing. The Tanzanians handled this, but found it hard going because the blend of Arabica and Robusta coffee, though of high quality, is expensive.

Bennett admits that the Swiss food giants profits little from its contract, but said it was "another way for a multinational to control a part of the market."

She claimed Britain's Brooke Bond and America's General Foods, the other main sellers of brand name coffee in Bri-

tain, similarly are more worried about profits than the workers who provide the raw product.

One incident, she added, shows that the big firms "are clearly aware of who we are".

A co-op member in Kent gave an English teacher copies of a campaign leaflet to use in class.

Students quoted the leaflet in queries to the coffee giants, which complained to the Ministry of Food and Fisheries.

No official action was taken, but teachers queued to see the leaflet that caused the fuss.

Tanzania would like to end its dealings with Nestle, which in one five-year period accounted for more than an eighth of costs, but training Tanzanians to take over has proved difficult.

The country finds it hard to justify having qualified engineers produce coffee when needs are so great elsewhere, and anyway would have difficulty persuading them to go to the factory in Bukoba, 700 miles as the crow flies of difficult travel from Dar es Salaam, the capital.

But the main problem is the nature of the world commodity market, dominated by the developed countries' wealth.

Tanzania must sell its coffee at the going rate, at a five-year low because of falling consumption and higher yields.

Ironically because of the fall of the pound against the US dollar, used to buy coffee, Campaign Coffee costs more than ever.

NEED FOR PRODUCTION OF FOOD, CASH CROPS STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 27 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] When he was addressing thousands of citizens in the city of Zanzibar on Saturday, the party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, called to mind again the imperative for every Tanzanian to work. The chairman said that there is no reason for a Tanzanian to say he lacks work to do because there is sufficient land to be able to do agricultural work.

To tell the truth, the party for a long time now has urged every individual to work. In 1976 the party published a special pamphlet titled "Every Person Should Work." This pamphlet explains with excellent clarity [the need for] work and good means of implementing the call for everyone to work.

The efforts of the party to urge work result from the fact that no one can obtain his everyday needs by remaining idle and unemployed. The person who does not work must obtain his needs from other people. In other words the person who does not work exploits other people. The means of exploitation which an unemployed person can use are of different kinds. He can use means of fraud and deception or use violent methods. Any person who does not have work must use either all or some of these means and engage in criminal action, like theft, extortion, etc.

When a country has many people who are unemployed, they exist by unlawful means and the whole nation is corrupted. People who do not work do not have sufficient food. They do not have good clothes to wear. They do not have good houses to live in. They do not have good health or educational services and they lack various equipment for producing development. People like these remain in inferior conditions and their nation is weak, easy to make sport of.

A country in which many of its people do not work is a country whose independence is in danger. A country like this usually is compelled to depend on other countries for its requirements. There is a danger that those who provide these requirements may compel them to follow their orders even they are not advantageous for them. We Tanzanians must try to avoid a bad situation like that.

We have sufficient land for agriculture. We also have people who can work on this land. What remains is for people to use the land to produce more food and cash crops in order to produce development.

We said in the Arusha Declaration that after having been oppressed, exploited and made sport of sufficiently, we want to bring about a revolution so that we may avoid being oppressed, exploited and made sport of again. Unfortunately it has now been 14 years since we proclaimed this formula for ourselves and still there are people who abandon their responsibilities.

It is clear that these people dare to abandon their obligations by considering that we are still weak as a result of the problems which confront us. Our main responsibility as Tanzanians is to prove that we are not weak. We can do this by using fully our land instead of having people remain idle and permitting the land to become bush.

CSO: 4749/3

BULAWAYO MAYOR TO BE INSTALLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO

MORE than 700 guests will attend today's ceremonial investiture of Bulawayo's first black mayor, Councillor Nelson Ndlovu, in the Large City Hall.

Dignitaries of the city, headed by Mr Justice W. H. G. Newham, and including Matabeleland MPs, past mayors and mayoreesses, aldermen and freemen of the city, will be among those present.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Edd'sor Zvobgo, is unable to attend, but his deputy, Mr Enos Chikwore, will attend.

The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, will attend as MPs for Matabeleland North. Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni of Ntabazinduna, will also be present.

"We have invited all past members of the Bulawayo advisory board, and representatives of ZANU (PF) and

PF-ZAPU," said Mr Mike Ndubiwa, Deputy Town Clerk.

Organised commerce and industry will be represented.

Representatives of the two battalions of the Zimbabwe National Army, which have the freedom of the city—the 1-1 Infantry Battalion and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment—would be present, Mr Ndubiwa said.

The ceremony is due to start at 4 p.m.

The outgoing mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, will review the municipal year. He is expected to comment on the fact that the controversial bus subsidy problem is still awaiting a Government decision.

After the review, Councillor Constandinos will invest the incoming Mayor, Councillor Ndlovu, with his robe and gold chain of office.

The outgoing mayoreess, Mrs Pat Constandinos, will invest the new mayoreess, Mrs Betty Ndlovu, with her chain of office.

CSO: 4700/320

CHITEPO TO BE BURIED WITH FULL HONOURS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

MR Herbert Chitepo, who died in a bomb blast in Lusaka six years ago, is to be reburied at Heroes' Acre on Tuesday morning, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, announced yesterday.

Mr Chitepo's remains, to be flown from Lusaka in a Zambian Air Force plane on Monday afternoon, will lie in state overnight at Stodart Hall, Harare.

He will be reburied with full military honours.

President Banda, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and other dignitaries will join many thousands of mourners expected to pay their last respects to the man who directed ZANU's guerrillas from Zambia before his

death in March 1975.

Mr Chitepo was Zimbabwe's first African barrister in 1954 and served four years as Tanzania's director of public prosecutions. At the time of his assassination he was ZANU's national chairman, elected at the party's congress in Gwelo in 1963.

Mr Chitepo will be buried alongside his liberation colleagues — General Josiah Tongogara, Mr Jason Moyo, and Mr George Silundika.

The remains of Mr Chitepo were due to be flown for reburial in Zimbabwe last year at the same time as General Tongogara and Mr Moyo, but the plans had to be shelved to give time to his family to make the necessary arrangements.

Dr Shamuyarira, who appealed to all Zimbabweans to accord Mr Chitepo the "full honour and dignity which is the right of our nation's fallen

heroes", said that the President, Mr Mugabe, cabinet ministers, military leaders and members of the diplomatic corps would await Mr Chitepo's coffin at Salisbury airport.

PARKING

A police spokesman said parking at Heroes' Acre on Tuesday would be available only to official cars bearing VIP stickers.

Private vehicles and buses will park at the foot of the hill.

There will be special trains to carry mourners, free of charge, on Monday to the funeral on Tuesday morning.

The Zimbabwe Information Service said yesterday the trains would leave Umtali at 8.30 p.m., Rusape 10.50 p.m. and Bulawayo at 7.42 p.m.

No food or drinks will be served on the trains and passengers are advised to make their own arrangements for their meals.

MINISTER ZVOBGO PRAISES BULGARIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

BULGARIA'S history as a nation which has survived all kinds of upheavals that threatened to destroy it, is a beacon of inspiration for Zimbabwe in its own struggle for independence, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said last night.

Dr Zvobgo was reading a speech by the wife of the Prime Minister, Mrs Sally Mugabe, who was to have opened the month-long cultural exhibition in Salisbury.

"The resolve of the people of Bulgaria to defend their national integrity is our resolve at this hour of our infancy, when our peace is continually threatened across our borders," he said.

Dr Zvobgo said the exhibition marked 1300 years of Bulgarian culture, and showed the immense contribution of that country to the enrichment of human civilisation.

"Bulgaria now shows itself as a nation which has kept in step with the most advanced forms of social organisation and industrial and scientific advancement.

"As an agricultural nation we in Zimbabwe cannot fail to be impressed by Bulgaria's ad-

vancement in modern agricultural developments which the agro-industrial complex in the Pravets represents," he said.

Nearly 300 people who attended the opening of the exhibition burst out laughing when the minister said: "From where I stand in the women's movement, Mr chairman, I am greatly interested in the craftwork which is included in the exhibition."

Dr Zvobgo said he had agreed to stand in at the last minute and had not had a chance to look at the speech.

The Bulgarian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Christo Kolev, said the Bulgarian people viewed with pride the 13th centennial of the country's long path to victory and struggle for freedom and independence.

"In these struggles the Bulgarian people have developed a thirst for knowledge, respect for other people and solidarity with all the oppressed people of the world. This made us very close friends and supporters of the people of this country," Mr Kolev said.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by four cabinet ministers, the Mayor and Mayoress of Salisbury, and diplomats.

DETAILS OF, REACTION TO NEW BUDGET REPORTED

Consumer Subsidies

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Consumer subsidies, at \$79,9 million, form almost half the total subsidy bill of \$160,57 million set aside in this year's Government estimates.

In the 12 months ended on June 30 consumer subsidies administered by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, amounted to just \$33 million, about 40 percent of this year's figure.

The estimates show agricultural subsidies rising from \$35,7 million to \$42,15 million with beef taking the major share, \$25,73 million. Dairy accounts for \$10,34 million and maize for \$5,11 million. Soya beans take a meagre \$956 000.

There is also a small subsidy of \$20 000 to help farmers in low rainfall areas water their cattle.

Maize-meal will be subsidised by about \$64,8 million this year in consumer subsidies, the estimates show, with bakers' flour taking \$8,5 million, edible oils \$6,2 million and opaque beer \$400 000.

The general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long, said the \$5,11 million maize subsidy in the agriculture vote was for last year's losses. The GMB would not need a subsidy this year.

The \$64,8 million was a subsidy for millers who were expected to process about 700 000 tonnes of grain for the local market this year. The subsidy amounted to around \$90 a tonne, he said.

The third part of the total subsidy bill is a provision of \$38,5 million to cover the estimated losses of the National Railways of Zimbabwe until the end of June next year. Last year \$36 million was set aside for this purpose.

Some of the railways' subsidy is also due to maize as the grain is moved at a loss.

In his Budget speech, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said the Government had agreed in principle to reduce or even eliminate subsidies over a period,

but first more study had to be done on the recommendations of the Riddell Commission.

Capital Gains Tax Introduced Today

The Collector of Taxes stressed yesterday that the new capital gains tax which comes into effect today will be a flat rate of 5 percent a year upon marketable securities and fixed property.

In effect it allows the owner of a house, building stocks or shares to inflate the original cost price by 5 percent annually, not on a compound interest basis, but simple interest. Improvements to property are also included.

For a person who bought a house for \$10 000 and decided to sell it 10 years later the CGT value would be \$15 000.

However, if the sale price is, for instance, \$20 000 the vendor is liable to pay capital gains on \$5 000, the difference on CGT value, at a rate of 30 percent. In other words the tax bill will be \$1 500.

If the profit is less than \$1 000 no CGT is payable. If the gain is \$1 001 or more the full tax rate will be applied.

Anyone owning two or more properties who sells them in the same year, even though the profit on one may be less than the \$1 000 threshold, will be liable to pay CGT on the total profit made on the sale of all the properties.

The same principle applies to stocks and shares.

CZI Sees Budget as 'Constructive'

Much constructive thought had been put into the compilation of the national Budget, Mr Bert Yarwood, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said yesterday.

He said the unchanged rate of company and personal income tax should discourage emigration and encourage the foreign investor.

"But the need for foreign investment is immediate and urgent, and it is essential that a document committing Government to a long term (say 10 years) investment policy favourable to foreign investors is published as soon as possible," added Mr Yarwood.

CZI had a serious criticism to make with regard to the special initial allowances. They commended the incentives towards de-centralisation but felt the drastic reduction in the allowances was a severe dis-incentive to the foreign investor.

Any foreign investor intending to invest in industry would inevitably be influenced to switch to trading and services which required little capital investment.

Mr Yarwood said: "If one accepts that industry contributes the greatest volume of real wealth to the nation and its expansion offers the best opportunity of serving the growing unemployment problem, then surely it is necessary for the Minister to Finance to reassess this proposal."

Cautious Welcome by ZCTU

The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday welcomed the Budget in general--although it expressed some reservations.

The general secretary of the organisation, Mr Albert Mugabe, said he was happy that the Budget did not hit the ordinary man in the street--"although we have certain reservations".

"I am glad that the ordinary man in the street has not been greatly affected by the Budget. We had fears that the Budget would affect the ordinary Zimbabwean," he said.

Mr Mugabe added that the ZCTU was studying the Budget in detail before it gave its "definite viewpoint".

The general secretary of the Engineering and Metalworkers' Union, Mr David Chimusoro, said his organisation welcomed the Budget and described it as realistic.

"I personally think the Budget is a realistic one in many cases. It has some faults--but generally it is good and should be accepted in principle."

Riddell Says Budget is 'Excellent'

The new Budget is far-reaching, constructive, emphasises growth with equity and is an excellent start to the restructuring of the economy, Mr Roger Riddell said yesterday.

"I think it essentially agrees with what we were trying to do in the commission's report," he said when asked to comment on the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, on Thursday.

The minister had taken the harder, but in the long term more beneficial, path of changing the structure of the economy and helping the poorer people rather than choosing the easier but less beneficial road of raising income and company taxes.

"A number of aspects of the report seem to have been accepted by the Government although I suspect they were thinking along the same lines before the report was published," said Mr Riddell.

Complex

"First, on the subsidies issue, we did say this was extremely complex. But the minister said the Government had agreed in principle to a substantial progressive reduction, if not the elimination, of subsidies . . . exactly the line the commission took.

"Secondly, our proposals for a tax on under-utilised farm land; proposals for such a tax will be laid before Parliament before the end of this year.

"Thirdly, he has increased enormously the revenue from taxes." This revenue had risen 30 percent from last year and the poorer groups were not paying much of the increase. It was coming from the higher income brackets, those who could afford to pay, he said.

The new or higher taxes imposed on capital gains, dividends, petrol and even sales tax would affect the upper income group far more than the poor, a "very progressive and very constructive Budget".

"Increasing sales tax might be controversial. But all essential items are excluded and the poorer sections of the community use more than 50 percent of their expenditure to buy basic foodstuffs.

"So this tax will hardly affect them in the same way as it will the higher and middle income groups."

The commission had suggested a higher rate of company tax but the minister had instead imposed several other taxes and cut special initial allowances.

Mining Industry Hit

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Zimbabwe's mining industry is heading one way and that is downwards, says Mr Roy Lander, president of the Chamber of Mines.

Unless the Government changed its attitude and approach, the state of the industry will become even worse he said this week.

Reacting to last Thursday's budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, which had major implications for mining companies, Mr Lander said changes in allowances had come at the wrong time because of depressed world mineral prices and rising costs.

Senator Nkala said depletion allowances are to be abolished and the basis of off-setting capital expenditure against taxable income has been altered.

"The actual Budget speech was most informative and well presented, but it was clear from the expenditure proposals that the main increases relate to social services while the revenue is to be obtained at the expense of capital investment," said Mr Lander.

"As I see it, this is a Budget of equity with no growth.

"I would therefore make a plea to the Minister to either defer the proposals or reduce the severity of their impact to give the industry a chance.

"I can understand the need to increase expenditure on social services and therefore it is clear that the Government has to increase the revenue in some way.

"What disappoints me is the large notice which the Minister has, in effect, hung up for the world to see saying 'investors, you are not welcome'!" he said.

Mr Lander was sure that this is how potential investors in the mining world abroad will see the changes.

The mining industry, he said, needs an incentive. It had received preferential treatment in the past because it is a major source of vital foreign exchange.

"I do not doubt that a logical academic case can be argued for what has been done, but the cold hard facts are that in practical terms it will be an investment brush off.

"I had hoped that the minister would have provided some incentive for the mining industry to expand. Inexplicably, he has done the opposite.

"There is no doubt in my mind that new investment will be discouraged considerably," said Mr Lander.

Before last Thursday's Budget mining companies were allowed to deplete five percent of gross revenue and offset against taxable income the full amount of capital expenditure. The latter could be deducted either in one year or over the life of the mine.

Now there is no depletion and capital expenditure allowance has been reduced to 30 percent in the first year with the balance over the life of the mine.

At the beginning of the year the depletion allowance stood at 15 percent, but was cut because of the high price of gold.

Senator Nkala said depletion merely reduced tax liability without in any way promoting investment, employment or efficiency, but Mr Lander disagreed.

"The depletion allowance definitely facilitated the growth of the mining industry in this country," he said.

The new legislation, he added, will have serious effects upon the cash flow of mining companies and the computation of feasibility studies for new projects.

"Feasibility studies in future will be much less attractive, or to put it the other way around, you have got to find a particularly attractive venture to justify spending the money."

Budget Has Tough Implications

["Investment Review Column" by Deric Bardo]

[Text] A tough and wide-ranging budget was anticipated by most people; the Government had to raise more money towards the greatly increased annual expenditure commitments such as education, health and defence.

With no additional increases announced in the rates of income tax, these having been raised by 5 percent in February as well as large increases in liquor and cigarette excise duties, most popular discussion has been concerned with the changes in sales tax, petrol prices and holiday allowances.

Closer examination, however, reveals the severity and possible harshness of some of the other changes.

Income Tax

Income tax could hardly have been increased as our effective rates are very high; in all cases much higher than those in South Africa and in many cases higher than the UK rates.

For example, a family man with two children earning \$7 500 pays 11 percent of his salary to the Government as income tax; in the UK he pays more, a total of 17 percent; in South Africa he pays 6 percent.

If he earns \$10 000 then he pays the Government 16 percent; the South African pays 10 percent and the British employee pays 20 percent.

But at over \$15 000 the Zimbabwean loses any advantage he had over his British counterpart.

He now pays out 24 percent of his earnings, so does the British family man, while the South African pays one third less, or a total of 16 percent.

At \$20 000 the effective or average rate on total earnings is 30 percent here, 26 percent in the UK, 21 percent in South Africa.

At \$30 000 he pays out a total of 37 percent (33 percent in UK; 29 percent SA).

At \$40 000 the total tax bill equals 41 percent in both Zimbabwe and the UK and 34 percent in South Africa.

At \$50 000 the effective overall charge is 43 percent Zimbabwe; 45 percent UK and 38 percent in South Africa.

A similar picture is shown in the case of the single man. At all stages he pays far more tax here than he does in South Africa.

He has the edge on the British taxpayer below \$15 000 but thereafter until \$50 000, he pays more. I have not considered the position over \$50 000.

Our top marginal rate is 51,75 percent; South Africa's is 50 percent and the UK's 60 percent.

Our top rate for married men, with two children is reached at \$18 000; South Africa's at \$30 000 and the UK at \$20 000.

However, we are better off than many in the countries to the north of us. For example, Zambia's maximum rate of 80 percent is reached at \$19 500; Kenya's maximum of 65 percent applies over \$15 000.

Local Dividends

Individual investors must suffer a loss in dividend income because of the new 20 percent withholding tax.

To place the investors in the same position as before, dividends will have to grow by 25 percent. The fisc makes no allowances for inflation or personal circumstances.

For example, many pensioners may be solely dependent upon dividend income for their livelihood. Equity should have seen that they, and people in similar circumstances received appropriate abatements of tax.

In the past investors have generally expected dividends to grow by at least the inflationary rate. Now they should only be satisfied if dividends grow by at least the aggregate of the grossed-up tax rate and the rate of inflation.

Next year inflation is optimistically set at 15 percent so the minimum acceptable dividend growth rate should be 44 percent.

The following are the most recent dividend growth rates of seven selected public companies: Art 45 percent; Afdis 56 percent; Delta 8 percent; TA 50 percent; Rothmans 32 percent; CAPS 35 percent; National Foods 23 percent.

In the period considered the inflationary rate can be taken as 8 percent.

If the new dividend tax had applied in those days then 3 out of the 7 would not have met the suggested minimum growth criterion of 35 percent. One wonders how many of those quoted will achieve as high a dividend growth rate in future.

The Sunday Mail of August 2 shows that 43 out of 55 non-mining companies had dividend yields of 10 percent or less. If one reduces these returns by the tax rate of 20 percent then 29 will yield 7 percent or less before inflation.

The Stock Exchange was depressed before the Budget. It follows, therefore, that the majority of prices will have to drop much further to become considerable for new investment purposes.

Foreign Dividends

The new 20 percent charge on foreign dividends received locally indicates that South African dividends will be subject to a 5 percent charge, because 15 percent would have been deducted already, in terms of the double tax agreement with that country.

Furthermore, it is generally accepted tax policy not to subject the same income to two charges.

There is no existing tax agreement with the UK.

Long ago when this country applied a similar tax the UK gave way at their end to satisfy the principle.

CGT

The new capital gains tax on the profit on the sale of all immovable property and shares is too rigid in design.

Comments on the tax are:

The benefit from the 5 percent annual national cost rise is unlikely to cover the inflationary rate in 1981 or 1982, so the real tax charge will be greater than 30 percent. The tax applies to aggregate capital gains for the year exceeding \$1 000.

There is no exemption above this amount.

In contrast in the UK where the rate is also 30 percent there is an annual exemption or deduction of \$4000 (£3 000) from gains subject to tax.

If you sell your private residence it will be considered for capital gains tax purposes.

In the UK provided you have lived in the house for the 12 months preceding the sale, then the sale is exempt from CGT.

Capital gains on share transactions will be subject to tax here.

Why was not a more positive approach used?

For example, in France, tax is not levied when a person makes changes in his investment portfolio provided all gains are invested.

He is taxed only on net gains withdrawn.

Thus an investor who makes a capital gain on a share deal will not be taxed if the proceeds are switched to other marketable securities or government stocks or fixed-term savings accounts.

This encourages savings, is deflationary and growth orientated.

Finally I am most disturbed by the inequitable nature of the CGT as proposed to be implemented in Zimbabwe.

Without provisions for exemptions for private residences, investment switching and an initial general deduction, the new CGT may cause real hardship to certain sectors of the population, e.g. the retired and those nearing retirement age.

In considering the type of CGT suitable for this country the legislature should bear in mind that there is no national old age pension in existence.

Thus, in calculating the CGT, rebates should apply if the taxpayer has no other income.

Estate Duty

Large increases have been made in the effective rates of estate duty.

On a dutiable amount of \$40 000 the Government collects \$2 400.

At \$60 000 the duty is \$7 200, an effective rate of 12 percent; in comparison no duty would be paid at this stage in the UK.

If one leaves \$100 000 the local duty is \$20 000 (20 percent), the equivalent duty in the UK would be \$11 400 (11,4 percent). In fact the local duty is more than that of the UK until the state exceeds \$150 000; thereafter duty is higher in Britain.

I have a similar criticism to make of the estate duty provisions as applied to CGT.

The tax does not allow for peculiar but not unusual circumstances.

This weakness in the structure was latent previously but of no real matter because duty only came about after \$60 000.

But the weakness is now a real threat to some with the duty free threshold having been lowered to \$30 000.

It is my suggestion that provision should be made for a special rebate of tax in the smaller estates (say \$60 000 and below) if the estate devolves upon a spouse or dependent of the deceased.

Here once again I am concerned about the elderly, and also minor children.

Companies

Our rate is 51,75 percent, South Africa's is 42 percent, Zambia's 50 percent and the UK's 52 percent; therefore there was little, if any, room for Senator Nkala to move the rate upwards.

But with the Government anxious to encourage the establishment of small business something along the lines of the UK "small company" rate of 40 percent could have been tried for specified small industries in rural growth points.

Mining Companies

The depletion allowance of 5 percent on sales value has been abandoned.

In the past it was based on an unscientific formula and consequently may have been either over generous or ineffective in other deserving cases.

When gold was low, other mines received a 5 percent benefit while gold mines were allowed 15 percent. Then when gold started earning sky-high prices, the Government rightly reduced the allowance to 5 percent.

Today gold has fallen way back in price while extraction costs have risen sharply.

It thus seems a singularly inopportune moment to cancel the depletion allowance.

Gold mines, perhaps, more than any other mining sector, are battling to make current profits at pre-budget rates of tax and allowances.

With the cancelling of the depletion allowances mines profits will drop considerably and so will their cash balances.

But more seriously the gold mines may have to reduce employment.

What was needed was the scrapping of the old depletion allowance and the simultaneous replacement with a more refined formula that benefited mining operating results, the Government and the nation.

In other words any depletion allowance should not find its way out of the mine into the hands of the shareholders, but be invested either in further mine development or outside the mine for future capital maintenance.

Thus cash flow would improve, so would worker security and so, too, would mine viability.

Conclusion

The Budget will indeed achieve the objective of gathering in more cash.

However, the overall negative approach may slowly strangle the geese that lay the golden eggs.

But this need not be the case: Perhaps the taxation statutes are being used solely as money gathering instruments and the Government may intend to use other legislation to encourage development, production and investment.

One sincerely hopes so because the budget certainly does not contain anything of note that will act as a catalyst for growth.

CAPS

The issuing this week of an informative 1981 annual report by CAPS is particularly timely in view of the Government's 42,6 percent surprise acquisition (to board and management also) of its shares from now USA based Mr Gerrie Graham.

Senator Nkala announced that the shares had been purchased at 180 cents each.

The tangible net asset value at March was about 93 cents a share which drops to 75 cents after deducting the goodwill of \$1 million paid by CAPS for Geddes after March.

However, the value of CAPS shares is its earnings power; in addition the State obviously recognises the value of the large slice the group has in the medical field, particularly since its acquisition of Geddes and project approval for its soon to be expanded factory (planned to meet UK and USA standards).

CAPS board forecasts earnings of at least \$2 million (33 cents share) in 1982; this would give the Government an earnings yield of more than 18 percent.

The dividend cover has usually been 2 but CAPS warns the dividend percentage declared may be cut temporarily until the new plant becomes fully operational.

The board explains that the \$2,1 million share issue of January has been used as bridging finance for the Geddes purchase and that loan arrangements have been negotiated to release this amount when needed for the building expansion.

CAPS reveals that 26 percent of its sales of \$19 million and 17 percent of its after tax profit of \$1,3 million in 1980/81 came from its South African subsidiary.

Another 13 percent of sales and 20 percent of profit came mainly from Zambia and Malawi.

The chairman states "we have geared ourselves to develop new export markets" and suggests "it would be in the country's interest to reintroduce (the export incentives) as quickly as possible". Perhaps this is where the group's new major shareholder can help.

Balanced Budget

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

FEARS about a harsh and crushing Budget have proved to be a mirage. What has emerged is a fair and balanced Budget which spreads the burden of taxes on all Zimbabweans, irrespective of their income levels.

Of course, the sales tax hits harder the lower-income levels. But since, in the nature of things, the higher-income levels will buy more goods and services, it is they who will pay more to the exchequer.

Naturally, there is weeping and gnashing of teeth among motorists and other regular users of petrol as a result of the increase of 17,5 cents a litre. It means a substantial cut in the habitual

and aimless peregrinations by motorists. This may be in their interest and that of their family lives.

In any case, reduction of mobility and remaining indoors, can never do anybody any harm — but a lot of good.

But there is no doubt that non-motorists will be adversely affected. Taxi fares are bound to rise. "Pirate taxis" are also bound to raise their fares.

The Minister must attend to this obvious prospect, with a view to stopping the rise, or controlling it so that it does not inflict injurious harm to the pockets of those who comprise the majority of Zimbabweans.

There will be naturally a hue and cry about the cut in holiday allowance. But there is both rhyme and reason in the cut. For one thing, the number of people affected is infinitesimally small; for another this saves a lot of much-needed foreign currency.

In addition, a holiday outside Zimbabwe once in two years cannot be regarded as too little, no matter how much extra money one has the fortune to have. Indeed, why can't rich Zimbabweans patronise the holiday resorts in our country and help to enhance our tourist industry?

It is a source of wonder why the Minister did not tax under-utilised or unused farm land. Apart from persuading some farmers to release

land for the resettlement of many Africans who are land-hungry, this will elicit a lot of income from some rich farmers who are prepared to pay for the prestige of owning huge farms which they are not able to fully use.

The Minister made reference to a 15 percent inflation. This is natural in our situation. It must not frighten anybody. After an "invasion" by thousands of new consumers, aided and abetted by the revolution of expectation, our economy has to expect an inevitable element of substantial inflation.

It is common knowledge that development goes with inflation. Fear of inflation means fear of development. While inflation has to be controlled its phenomenon must be understood and appreciated.

Because of the factors stated above, our economy is seeking a new equilibrium — a new balance between production and demand.

The Minister omitted to point out that free education and hospitalisation have to be paid for somehow, and taxation of one form or another is inevitable. It must be made clear to the people that independence, free education, free hospitals mean harder work and more taxes on their part. There is nothing for nothing in this cruel world.

Minister Nkala needs laurels for the balanced budget which challenges the patriotism of Zimbabweans and which is a clarion call for harder and sacrificial productive work.

Business 'Hysterical' Reaction

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN SOME respects, the initial reaction to Senator Nkala's Budget was almost hysterical, especially among some members of the business fraternity.

Having digested the Budget's implications more soberly during the weekend, it is to be hoped that these critics have calmed down somewhat.

Admittedly, the Budget is not everybody's cup of tea: even the man in the street seemed to think he had been hard done by. The 2 percent increase in sales tax and the substantial rise in the price of petrol were his main targets.

Yet a few facts seem to have been ignored in the welter of hasty and slightly ill-informed criticism. First of all, Senator Nkala's main thrust was an effort to remove from the country the tag of being "a nation of beggars".

No self-respecting nation can tolerate a situation where it virtually survives on borrowed money. Self-reliance, the minister signalled, would be, for Zimbabwe, not just an empty slogan, as it appears to be in many African countries today.

With that, he also called for self-sacrifice among all Zimbabweans, for self-reliance, by its very nature, calls for sacrifice. So the man in the street, who would wail in shame if this nation continued to be a beggar, ought to gird his loins and prepare for some hard work.

CSO: 4700/317

IN PARLIAMENT: PRAISE, CENSURE FOR NKALA ON BUDGET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

AT the resumption of the Budget debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Abraham Kabasa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East), congratulated the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, for producing a Budget that would protect "the interests of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole".

He said the Budget was set to rebuild the economy of the country and served the interests of both the rich and the poor.

He praised the Ministries of Economic Planning and Development, Industry and Energy Development, Manpower Planning and Development and Community Affairs for their contribution towards producing "the very nice Budget".

However, he urged the Government to reconsider the \$290 million that has been allocated to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

He praised the work done by the ministry during the past year in redressing the racial structures which, he said, had split European and African education.

At this stage, the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, stopped the MP on a point of order and advised him that matters on estimates of expenditure should be brought up during debate on the vote in the Committee of Supply.

In his maiden speech, Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) asked the Minister of Finance to reconsider his decision to

cut the holiday allowance by half.

He also challenged the minister to furnish enough evidence to justify his contention that the reduction in holiday allowance would help the country save \$30 million in foreign currency.

He expressed concern over the petrol price increase, adding that the move would increase the inflation rate to top the 15 percent that had been predicted by the Minister of Finance.

ACCIDENTS

He drew the attention of the House to the "serious increase in the national accident rate".

"Are we taking the situation for granted and are we complacent about it?", Brigadier Probert asked.

The worsening accident rate only benefited the undertakers and the car breakers.

He urged the House to consider seriously taking measures to ensure that driving schools produced fully-educated and qualified drivers and that vehicle inspectors kept checking on the ability of road users.

He suggested the introduction of drivers' licences which would last between three to five years and frequent mechanical checks to ensure that only roadworthy vehicles were allowed on the roads.

He called for tough police action in the urban areas to ensure that road users complied with traffic regulations.

Worker participation in private industry should be increased by allowing employees to buy shares in companies, Mr A. B. Misi (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East) said.

There were many "legal ways" in which tax evasion was being practised and the Minister of Finance should give the "go-ahead" to the Department of Taxes to find ways of closing the loopholes.

On the cutting of the holiday allowance he said this was not done because the Government did not want people to go on holiday. It was an economic necessity to save foreign currency.

The policy of decentralising industry should be applauded be-

cause "our economy is lopsided towards the urban situation and yet you discover that the majority of people are in the rural areas".

But he warned of the possibility of large industries establishing themselves in the rural areas to the detriment of smaller industries.

LAND TAX

On the tax on unutilised land proposed in the Budget, Mr Midzi said that in doing this the minister was "trying to encourage the people who own this land to utilise the land".

If the Government increased this tax "even to 100 percent" there would no longer be a need for the Government to raise money to buy land. "As the constitution is today the Government cannot commandeer land from those who own it but have to pay for it."

Dr Callistus Ndilovu (PF, Matabeleland South) said the Minister of Finance should not see the continuation of subsidies as an effort on his performance.

"We should expect subsidies to remain part of our Budget until our people throughout the country are capable of standing on their own, and as long as we remain socialist I doubt whether that kind of utopia can ever be achieved," he said.

Tax on unutilised land was a very clever way of making people surrender it, and should have been introduced immediately "to raise the money which would be raised by the petrol tax".

The capital gains tax was inflexible "and this should be changed". For example, it would be useful if the minister had provisions that made it possible for people who made gains to be free from taxation if they reinvested their money.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatooma/Hartley) called the Budget inflationary and highly disincentive to investment confidence and the expansion of the country.

This week's decline of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange was testimony enough of the sad state of the economy, he said. "We now have the privilege of enjoying the most expensive petrol in Africa."

He criticised the cut in holiday allowances and queried the Government's motives that the move was designed to induce people to take holidays locally.

"The high price of petrol will have an inhibiting factor in promoting tourism inside the country."

While applauding Senator Nkala's statement on the decentralisation of

industry into communal areas, Mr van der Byl expressed strong reservations on the policy, adding that past experience proved that this was usually unsuccessful.

He welcomed the increase in sales tax, saying it had the effect of sharing the burden across the board. However, he criticised the capital gains tax, labelling it unfair and discriminatory.

'DISINCENTIVE'

"It inhibits investment," he said. "It is difficult to understand how the minister and the Government should embark on a disincentive Budget of this nature."

Noting the Government had proclaimed it was bent on creating a socialist state, Mr van der Byl said raising the standard of living and meeting the expectations of the underprivileged could not be done on the basis of the Budget.

Reading lengthy excerpts from a journal on Korea given to him by the Korean Embassy here, which stated that tax had been abolished there, he said the Budget had moved away from the socialist principles it espoused of which Korea was the epitome.

"I would recommend this journal to the minister," he said as MPs laughed.

MPs Ask For Time To Study

THE House of Assembly adjourned after 90 minutes' debate so that members could study the statement to the House on Tuesday by Senator Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, on the Public Sector Investment Programme.

Mr Alexie Mudzingwa, the ZANU (PF) Chief Whip, asking for debate to be adjourned, said

afterwards that many MPs had been out of Salisbury or abroad when Dr Chidzero made his statement, and wished to speak on the subject.

The RF had also indicated that its members wished to study the statement.

Requests for an early adjournment had come from both sides of the House, he said.

Ministers Face Wide Range of Questions

CABINET ministers face several questions in the Assembly today from MPs during private members' question time.

The Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, is to be asked by Mr Nelson Muregiwa (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland) if he is aware that the postal and telecommunications services in Mashonaland Central are deteriorating.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkomo, faces a query from Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) who is raising the question of expatriates and the method of paying them.

Mr Goddard wants to know what portion of expatriate workers' salaries are remittable outside Zimbabwe, and if they are, how much these payments will cost the country in foreign currency this year.

He is also to ask the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development "what are the full objectives of the National Manpower Survey currently in progress?"

CSO: 4700/320

NKALA PRAISED, SLATED BY RF MEMBERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Budget presented to Parliament last week was met with mixed feelings yesterday by Republican Front members in the House of Assembly.

The RF chief whip, Mr John Landau (RF Avondale) described the Budget as "far reaching and hard hitting" but one which the average Zimbabwean "would have had to face up to sooner or later".

He welcomed the provision of tax incentives to investors wishing to set up industries at designated growth points in the rural areas, and urged the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, to announce immediately the location of these centres.

The MP asked the Minister to think again on the question of holiday and entertainment allowances and the 20 percent surcharge on dividends.

Mr Landau demanded to know whether cuts in entertainment allowances also affected allowances allocated to Government Ministers.

He said the situation whereby 15 percent sales tax was charged on certain commodities while 12 percent was charged on others was "discriminatory" because the burden was falling harder on some people.

Mr Shields (Bulawayo Central) strongly criticised the Government for in-

creasing the tax on petrol because the ordinary man would not be able to meet any possible increases in fares caused by the high retail price of petrol.

He suggested the Government should have introduced some form of petrol rationing, instead of the sharp increase which had made Zimbabwean petrol "the most expensive in the world".

Mr Shields said by reducing the holiday allowances, the Government was making people suffer because of a few who used to take advantage of these allowances for smuggling goods from Botswana.

"We all know that the Government is short of foreign exchange but some of the measures in the Budget will make things worse," Mr Shields said.

Criticising the increase in sales tax, Mr Shields said: "There is a growing feeling among taxpayers that the Government looks upon them as some form of money machine."

Mr Shields questioned why there had been a 17 percent increase in the number of civil servants while the country was suffering from a shortage of skilled artisans.

Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) said the reassuring thing about the Budget was the realisation that the country had

to live within its means.

Mr Elsworth praised the Minister of Finance for having learned from the mistakes made in other countries and for emphasising the maintenance of a diversified economy.

Urging the country to move on the road to private enterprise, Mr Elsworth said the Budget should have been devoted to encouraging the investment of private and foreign capital in Zimbabwe.

He said, however, through private and foreign investment, the goal to provide 90 percent of the population with employment in commerce and industry and the remainder in agriculture, could be achieved much sooner.

Mr Elsworth condemned the introduction of the 10 percent non-residents tax, saying the move discouraged foreign investment.

On the question of holiday allowances, he said: "If you want people with money to come and invest in this country and create employment—these people have a right to go and visit their families and homes if they wish."

Calling for the removal of subsidies, Mr Elsworth said: "We cannot afford the luxury of ploughing money into non-productive fields."

Debate on the Budget resumes today.

COMMENTARY ON MUGABE APPEAL TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Africa's Message"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister has made another calm and reasoned appeal to President Reagan to help to solve the Namibian dispute. But if the tenor of Mr Mugabe's message was polite there should be no mistake about the growing impatience of the Zimbabwean Government, and other black governments, with the backing and filling of the Reagan administration on the issue.

There are even signs that some of America's allies in the contact group are not happy about Washington's continued equivocation.

Sporadic consultations among the Western Powers have, on the face of it, produced nothing but platitudes. In the meantime South African forces are riding roughshod not only over the people of Namibia but over the people of southern Angola.

This has created a highly explosive situation which should be of the greatest concern to civilised nations everywhere. Yet from Washington comes nothing but an almost conspiratorial silence. This is not the way to win friends and influence people in Africa.

Let us hope that Mr Mugabe's reference to human rights will strike a responsive chord in the White House before it is too late.

That the US has the power to bring Pretoria to its senses there is no doubt. If it is to maintain and develop the credibility it built up in the Carter-Young era it must use that power and use it quickly.

President Reagan should be left in no doubt about the depth of feeling in black Africa about Namibia. Resolution 435 must remain the basis for a settlement.

Anything less than a total commitment to it will be regarded as a betrayal of African interests. That message should be ringing in the ears of the visiting American Congressmen after their talks with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government. They must relay it quickly and clearly to the White House.

GQABI'S DEATH WON'T DETER US--MUGABE

ANC Pledged To Advance Struggle

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night assured the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, that the people of Zimbabwe would not be deterred from giving "their unwavering support and solidarity" to him and the people of South Africa.

Mr Tambo is in Lusaka.

The Prime Minister said: "On behalf of the Government and people of Zimbabwe and on behalf of my party, ZANU, may I express to you and the bereaved family our

deep shock, sense of grief and heartfelt condolences over the tragic death of our dead brother and comrade - in - arms, Joe Gqabi, who was brutally assassinated by enemy agents yesterday."

He described the killing as a "cruel and dastardly act".

● The ANC has condemned the assassination of Mr Gqabi as a "criminal act of terrorism".

An ANC delegation is expected in Salisbury this week to prepare funeral arrangements. Mr Gqabi's wife, Euilla, arrived in Salisbury yesterday from

Botswana.

Mr Gqabi (51), a representative of the ANC, was shot dead in his car at his Ashdown Park house. His body was discovered by his secretary at 12.15 a.m.

The ANC national executive committee statement, from Lusaka, said: "Comrade Joe Gqabi, a son and a product of the liberation struggle, symbolises the indomitable forces of resistance to oppression and exploitation.

"This criminal act of terrorism reflects the desperation of the enemy who can no longer con-

tain nor suppress the upsurge of the revolutionary forces that are gaining ground by the day inside the country, under the leadership of the African National Congress . . .

"He served a ten-year jail sentence on Robben Island together with some of the top leaders of our movement—Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada and others," the statement said.

The ANC pledged to advance the struggle, for which it said Comrade Joe lived and sacrificed his life, to new and higher levels.

Struggle Goes On--Nkomo

THE assassination of an official of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Joe Gqabi, will not deter the struggle against minority rule in that country, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said here yesterday.

Addressing a rally at White City Stadium, Dr

Nkomo said that "except for the lunatic fringe" most South Africans must be ashamed of this act.

The ANC was not struggling for the domination of whites by blacks but in order for the South Africans of all races to determine their destiny as one nation.

"Gqabi was one of the

dedicated sons of Africa. He died because he believed in the rights of all people in South Africa . . .

"Those who have taken his life are opposed to South Africans working together. ANC stands for the building of South Africa as a nation. Because he preached oneness, he was murdered."

Dr Nkomo said.

The minister said those who had perpetrated the murder were wrong if they thought they had killed the will of the people.

The "racists south of the Limpopo" must know similar murders happened in France and lately in pre-independent Zimbabwe, but without success.

"Those who killed Gqabi must be sick in their minds because they thought they had killed South Africans. No nation can be killed with the murder of one man," he said.

Dr Nkomo was launching the prototype mobile kiosk for the People's Co-operative at Entumbane.

Futile Killing

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE dastardly assassination of the Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Joe Gqabi, in Salisbury on Friday shows a dangerous presence of foreign agents in the country.

After Rhodesia had been working closely with South Africa on security matters, it can be rightly assumed that there are still many South African agents in the country, and these are obviously after the blood of South African freedom fighters and refugees.

It is, therefore, not a question of surmise, but of fact, when the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, lays the death of Mr Gqabi at the door of "the agents of the South African racist regime".

But what do they hope to achieve? If they think that this killing can set back the tide of liberation, then they must have their heads quickly examined. It is a most futile killing.

If anything, it has the inevitable effect of fuelling the liberation struggle, sanctifying and invigorating it. The tree of liberation is watered by the blood of its martyrs, such as Mr Gqabi. This is an empirical fact.

In the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, Mr Herbert Chitepo and Mr Jason Moyo were assassinated by Rhodesian agents in the same style.

This merely fuelled the fires of the struggle; and today Zimbabwe is free. It will happen in South Africa.

GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO SOCIALISM, ONE-PARTY SYSTEM CLEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 8

[Editorial: "How Socialism?"]

[Text]

SOCIALISM and the one-party system — these two subjects are exciting much debate in Zimbabwe today. The Government, fortunately, has not been ambiguous in its commitment to both.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has on many occasions reiterated the Government's pledge to bring socialism to Zimbabwe. At the same time, he has conceded that his Government inherited a capitalist system which cannot be dismantled overnight.

This week in Highfield he also declared that socialism would not be imposed on the people. They themselves would have to appreciate socialism; it would not be "compulsory", Mr Mugabe said.

Similarly, the Prime Minister has assured the nation that the one-party system would not be foisted on the people. Again, it is the people themselves who must declare for the system.

ZANU (PF) officials have been told that to make the one-party system a reality in Zimbabwe, they have to organise the party so effectively that most people would belong to it.

In this context, the fiasco at Mahvuku at the weekend, when a meeting eventually addressed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hove, could initially muster only 300 people is a blot on the party's organisational talents.

Party officials cannot rest on their laurels on the basis of ZANU (PF)'s victory in last year's elections. That victory should, in fact, spur them to even more vigorous organisational heights.

As for socialism, the party will need to dispel the fears and anxieties of many Zimbabweans who have grave misconceptions about the ideology, ranging from the forcible dispossession of their cattle and wives to mass nationalisation.

Socialism involves much harder work than capitalism because every citizen is effectively his brother's keeper. Human nature being what it is, most people are inclined to ask, as did Cain when he was asked where his brother, Abel, was: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

TRANSPORT UNIONS URGED TO MERGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe has urged three unions in the transport industry to bury their differences and form one organisation.

Opening the five-day seminar of Air Transport Workers' Union, General Transport Workers' Union and Railway Associated Workers' Union in Salisbury on Monday, Mr Mugabe said the transport industry was vital in Zimbabwe and the three unions should unite for the common good of the workers.

"Those of you who do not want to unite have no role to play in the labour movement in Zimbabwe," he said.

He praised the delegates for coming to the seminar and said as far as the ZCTU was concerned "the move was a step in the right direction".

The trade union movement in Zimbabwe should continue to be free and democratic. "It is our

duty as unionists to fight for the workers' cause without interference or hindrance from anybody as long as we do it within the law."

Africa regional representative of the International Transport Workers' Federation, Mr Roxy Udogwu, said his organisation would do all it could to assist in the building of a strong transport union on the lines of a free and democratic labour movement in Zimbabwe.

The transport workers had a great role to play in the task of economic and social reconstruction in "Africa's newest and promising nation — Zimbabwe".

He stressed the importance of unity and solidarity in the labour movement and added that workers' contribution to nation-building could only be meaningful if the collective ability and productive power was harnessed and geared to the economic aspirations of the country.

CSO: 4700/320

BOOK ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS PUBLISHED IN SHONA, NDEBELE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 15

[Excerpt] **SHONA** and **Ndebele** translations of the booklet, **The Women's Guide to Law Through Life**, will soon be available free to Zimbabwean women.

The translations were recently presented to the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nkhomo, by Professor Walter Kamba, Principal-designate of the University of Zimbabwe.

The English version of the booklet was written more than a year ago by the Development Research Unit of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the university. The translations were sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The minister said: "Many laws affecting women, especially our African women, leave a lot to be desired. Reading and understanding this booklet will give our women a better knowledge of their legal rights — or lack of them."

Although the booklet deals with law,

it is written clearly and simply. It states the practical steps a woman should take in certain circumstances, such as who she should contact, what papers she needs and general advice on her rights.

The chapter on marriage poses questions aimed at creating an awareness of the pitfalls.

Divorced women must make sure that if their divorce was granted by a tribal court, that court had a warrant to operate. It warns about the difference between a customary marriage and a civil or church marriage and problems that occur if a woman wants to re-marry.

It points out that a woman must freely consent to a marriage.

The procedures for the two types of marriages are also explained in detail: the certificates needed at the ceremonies, the witnesses and finally how a marriage is recognised as being legitimate.

A woman who was married under customary law continues to be a minor until she is divorced or widowed, the booklet states. If she works, any money that she earns must go to her husband.

However, it adds: "Anything you bring into your marriage, that is property you owned before you were married, belongs to you, and if there is a divorce, you are entitled to keep it."

The booklet discusses maintenance and deals with the registration of births.

The legal position of an unmarried mother is also stated.

The grounds for divorce in a customary marriage and a civil or church marriage are pointed out.

In the event of the death of her husband, a woman is advised on who to contact if he has died at home. She is also informed about insurance [Word indistinct] and compensation and how she will be issued with a death certificate. The position of a widow under customary law is also discussed.

CHIDZERO: ECONOMY TO BE REVAMPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THERE is a pressing need to restructure the economy to sustain growth and ensure a more equal distribution of wealth, the Minister of Economic Planning and Develop-

ment, Senator Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday.

Speaking on the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) shortly before the debate on the Budget, Dr Chidzero blamed the present economic system for the gross income and wealth inequalities between racial groups.

"The income gaps between our peasantry on one hand, and on the other, inhabitants of the modern sector were and are unacceptably high."

He told the Assembly that alongside the economic dualism was an extreme form of technological dualism which severely limited the capacity of the economy to create productive employment for a rapidly expanding labour force.

Limited access to credit and funds and general lack of supportive infrastructure had resulted in a labour-intensive rural peasant sector with low productivity. On the other hand, the modern sector was generally capital-intensive with few job opportunities.

The informal sector was vibrant and labour-intensive but suffered from

economic, social and legal discrimination.

"These factors together with a rapidly growing labour force have given rise to high levels of unemployment and underdevelopment," he said.

The Government would use the Public Sector Investment Programme

(PSIP) as its principal tool for "restructuring the economy, correcting, influencing development and possible distortions in production as well as achieving an equitable balance within and among sectors of the economy".

He said the Government had been quick to move in areas where it had traditionally exercised complete or effective control. "The machinery is now being created which will enable Government to plan to participate in the economy, and, with the private sector, to develop to the full the manufacturing, agricultural and mining sectors," Dr Chidzero said.

The most significant constraint facing the economy, and one which could become more critical if remedial measures were not taken, was the shortage of skilled manpower.

There seemed little doubt that in the short term, the shortage would worsen before it improved.

Unless measures were taken to contain the situation, it would aggravate inflation, increase income inequalities within the modern sector and between the modern and rural peasant sector.

Dr Chidzero pointed out that in spite of a successful degree of import substitution, the economy continued to depend heavily on imports for its performance. There was a continuing high level of Government expenditure, which rose by 22 percent over the 1980/81 fiscal year.

The minister said that this time last year the economy was expected to grow at 4.5 percent in real terms in 1980.

"Now we are certain that the economy grew at more than 10 percent in real terms and that GDP per capita grew at more than 6 percent in real terms." The growth was shared by all sectors including peasant agriculture.

The beneficial effects of independence were apparent from the growth of trade in 1980. Exports increased by 2 percent and it was possible to increase imports by 47 percent.

In the economy as a

whole, an increase in real output of over 9,4 percent in 1980 led to an increase in employment of more than 2,2 percent.

A conservative estimate of the annual rate of growth in the labour force in Zimbabwe was 2,9 percent per year.

The Government was committed to creating productive employment and it was one of the most difficult tasks facing Government policy in pursuit of growth with equity. The economy retained on the whole, the sound and resilient characteristics acquired over the years and had now gathered new strength and dynamism, he said.

CSO: 4700/320

BAD PLANNING BLAMED FOR HARDSHIPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

PROBLEMS of poverty in developing countries were due to bad planning, the president of the Zimbabwe Economic Society, Dr Timothy Muzondo, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Their planning did not ensure that the benefits of their strategy of industrialisation "trickled down" to the masses of the people. "Therefore, there is need to rethink what kind of growth should trickle down to the masses of the people," he said.

Dr Muzondo, the special assistant to the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, also said that growth projects for developing countries in the Sixties and Seventies had not been very successful because governments had used the plans only to get assistance.

"I would like to suggest that one of the reasons for failing in planning is that broad economic objectives had been left at the same level for about five years.

"These objectives have not been brought up to the level of targets and part of the failure to do this was the lack of data," Dr Muzondo said.

He stressed the importance of the availability of information and said the information should offer alternatives and pitfalls as well as how it affects people.

The systems analysis comprehensive planning approach, he suggested, was an alternative that could assist decision-makers. In analysing socio-economic policies the system require:

- ① That objectives and, more specifically, its performance measures be specified;
- ② That the available systems resources be specified;
- ③ That the dynamic systems environment — its dynamic constraints be spelt out.

"The need to analyse issues of equity and the elimination of absolute poverty dictates the need to develop a data scheme which portrays the living standards of different socio-economic groups.

"The national income accounts were conceived in a framework which was preoccupied with pursuance of growth to the exclusion of equity, and in order to appreciate and empirically analyse the

issues related to growth with equity, a different data framework is required," Dr Muzondo suggested.

He said the approach which he was advancing was economic and its obvious interface with political considerations was with respect to the objectives of economic policy.

Although international agencies gave assistance in setting up systems of data collection, the information was not of use to the developing countries. It dealt with production, service, and investment and consumption "points which are not useful or relevant to resolving some of the issues that some of the countries face".

He said the Government would welcome information and documentation that would spell out how undertaking one project could be done distributively and progressively, how its economic policies could benefit the poor and how benefits could be distributed to different social groupings.

STATE AID STILL NEEDED IN SILOBELA, SAYS OFFICER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

QUE QUE.

DESPITE the bumper maize crop in Zimbabwe this year certain parts of Silobela in the Midlands still needed Government assistance, the agricultural officer for Que Que, Mr Alec Young, says.

He said yesterday peasant farmers in the western areas of Silobela had had their cattle "completely wiped out during the war". A mechanical tillage programme would be the answer.

His department was

now involved in a teaching programme for groups of small-scale farmers on the effective use of chemical fertilisers and on adopting scientifically-approved growing practices.

He urged the Government to continue the seed aid programme in Silobela, but he preferred the idea of loans to the peasant farmers.

"This way we develop in the people a sense of self-help and individual initiative," he said. His department supported the idea of co-operatives but this could not be imposed.

Peasant farmers were being introduced to the concept of co-operatives and this was being well-received.

"We have been organ-

ising discussion groups to persuade farmers to work together in the fields of credit buying, marketing and transport. Initially there was some resistance to the idea," he said.

But "the people lacked organisation and meaningful co-operation".

He added: "We have been working closely with the people--we have told all those who fail to get transport for their crop to come to us and have managed to put them in touch with a transporting firm."

Numerous requests had been made for more depots in the Silobela, Gokwe, and Zhombe districts and people had been advised to wait as the Government had too much on its plate.

He suggested forming mobile depots to receive crops from peasant farmers at agreed points throughout the districts.

BUSINESSMEN URGED TO MAKE GREATER USE OF RAIL LINES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE railways of Mozambique are sending hundreds of empty rail wagons back to Zimbabwe each month, and its ports can handle four times as much cargo as Zimbabwean importers are using now.

Speaking at a seminar organised by Manica Freight Services in Salisbury yesterday the commercial director of CFM, Mozambique Ports and Railways, Dr Joao Vieira, urged businessmen to take advantage of the spare capacity.

On average more than 870 trucks had been returned empty to Zimbabwe in April, May and June. Maputo and Beira sent roughly the same number back.

In the first 15 days of July just 14 empty trucks had been sent from Maputo after three fertiliser ships had been diverted from Port Elizabeth. Most of the

cargoes were loaded directly into waiting wagons. Beira sent back 79 empty wagons in the same period, also an improvement.

The rail system was greatly underused, he said. Trains at present running on the Limpopo line to Maputo could

handle 100 000 tonnes a month to Zimbabwe and 120 000 tonnes on the "down" route to the port.

But between April and June around 43 000 tonnes a month were carried on the "up" route and an average of 64 000 tonnes on the "down" route although there had been a significant increase in June. More trains could be run when demand warranted.

Just one train a day ran in each direction on the Beira line. The "up" capacity was 23 000 tonnes a month and the "down" 25 000 tonnes. Traffic on the "up" route had increased from 6 000 tonnes in April to 12 000 tonnes in June and in June 13 000 tonnes was carried on the "down" trains.

CFM had the equip-

ment, the men and the fuel to run four trains a day in each direction on this route, he said. Asked about shunting problems, he said they existed, mainly because of staff needing training on new equipment, but foreign experts were helping and the difficulties were being overcome.

The traffic manager (eastern) for the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr Alec Patman, said the traffic flow to South African ports was the reverse of the Mozambique flow. More cargo was sent to Zimbabwe than was exported.

The serious imbalance was aggravating the shortage of locomotives.

Asked about security Dr Vieira said that since Zimbabwe's independence there had been no incidents on the Maputo link. One bomb had detonated on the Beira line in September last year, a better record than the South African system.

Two MFS representatives in Mozambique, Mr Deon Hamilton in Beira and Mr Frits Zander in Maputo, confirmed Dr Vieira's claim.

"Beira is still there and we are waiting for you," said Mr Hamilton. Traffic last year was still half the 1970 level in the number of ships and half the 1975 level in cargo tonnage.

"We did have problems just after independence when many people got a fright and left. But many people are now coming in and the staff position on the railways and the [word indistinct] is not as bad as it was.

COURT TOLD OF GOLD SMUGGLING PLOT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A PLAN to smuggle a gold bar out of Zimbabwe to Switzerland through Botswana and South Africa by using a helicopter and a private jet was told to Bulawayo Regional Court yesterday.

It is alleged that a South African businessman was to take the 238-ounce gold bar from Freda Gold Mine near Gwanda, smuggle it into Botswana where a South American diplomat would be waiting with a helicopter to take it to South Africa.

There, it is claimed, the plan was to get the bar on to a private jet belonging to the Rothschild banking family and

take it to Switzerland. The gold bar was said to be worth more than R150 000.

The evidence was heard on the first day of the trial of South African businessman Christian Lodewyk Wentzel (55). Mr Wentzel has pleaded not guilty to entering into illegal negotiations for gold dealing.

He has denied a further charge of receiving 1 530 carats of uncut emeralds from a person in Zimbabwe and exporting them to South Africa.

Prosecuting counsel Mr George Makings outlined the State case yesterday against Mr Wentzel. The State alleges that Mr Wentzel met a self-employed Bulawayo businessman, Mr Bill Thompson.

Mr Thompson was called as first State witness and was warned by both the regional magistrate, Mr E. H. de Beer, and Mr Makings that he was considered as accomplice in the matter.

He was told that the State would not proceed against him in the matter if he gave truthful evidence.

Mr Thompson said he took Mr Wentzel to see the Freda Gold Mine which was owned and run by his cousins and in which he was a shareholder.

"Wentzel suggested the gold deal. He told us there was a shortage of gold on the open market and that the Rothschild

banking family in Switzerland wanted gold to make coins.

"My cousins kept a gold bar at the mine. We wanted foreign funds outside the country for recruitment purposes," Mr Thompson said.

He said Mr Wentzel had agreed to pay R150 000 into an account in South Africa to guarantee the transaction, and that once the gold had been refined, the equivalent of its open market price, plus a 25 percent premium, would have been paid in Switzerland.

Mr Thompson said he took charge of the gold bar and would have handed it to Mr Wentzel once the guarantee money was paid into the account.

"The money was never paid into that account, so I never handed the gold bar over to Wentzel."

In connection with the precious stones charge against Mr Wentzel, it is alleged by the prosecution that Mr Thompson had been given the 84 uncut emeralds by a Mr Ron Hayes in Bulawayo.

Mr Thompson, it is claimed, in turn handed them over to Mr Wentzel who is alleged to have agreed to sell them abroad.

Counsel Mr W. Horn outlined the defence case.

Mr Horn said Mr Wentzel would claim he had informed both South African and Zimbabwe police of his intended deal regarding the gold. The case continues.

CREATION OF PAN-AFRICAN DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION CENTER PROPOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

AFRICA needs to co-ordinate its efforts to create a Pan-African documentation and information centre to plan ahead for development projects, Mr Moton Malianga, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development said yesterday.

Mr Malianga said such a centre would strengthen national information systems and provide decision-makers with the necessary data to formulate their policies.

He told delegates to the five-day seminar on the use of information and documentation, which opened in Salisbury on Monday, that African countries still relied on foreign researchers almost two decades after independence.

"In the post-colonial era the struggle toward self-reliance and socio-economic development has necessitated great emphasis being placed on the formulation of national development plans aimed at improving the quality of life of the masses, and on their implementation.

"This struggle and emphasis has taken place notwithstanding persistent and articulate manoeuvres of imperialists to strangle and destabilise our economies and enforce our dependence on them.

"It is in our interest in Africa to learn from one another, from those who have been in existence before us, and to consolidate our efforts."

Mr Malianga said he hoped the proposed documentation centre would not be turned into a mere library, but would become a focal point for "institutionalised contact between users and generators of information".

CSO: 4700/320

COUNCIL SERVICES BREAKING DOWN, OFFICIAL WARNS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

SERVICES maintained by Salisbury's department of works are breaking down, a situation which must not be allowed to arise in a capital city, says the director, Mr Leslie Mitchell, in his annual report.

Roads, water supply, sewage, street cleaning, refuse disposal and the necessary workshops and equipment were examined in depth with a "depressing" accumulative picture of a need for urgent replacement of key functional elements.

"Services which have been kept operational on a make-do-and-mend basis or not at all in the war years are breaking down," says Mr Mitchell in his report for the year ended June 1980.

He acknowledged the lack of finance and the "understandable and justified" redirection of capital and social development.

But the message had to go home clearly that finance, staff and materials must be allocated on a substantial scale in the short term to refurbish utility services taken for granted until they suddenly and traumatically cease to be.

"In a capital city this possibility must not occur," he said.

It was accepted that the city council's policy of giving contracts to the private sector would mean the loss of some younger staff.

But the increasing departure of professional, technical and clerical expertise to the private sector "has all the appearance of becoming a rout".

Mr Mitchell warns that the failure of services in any magnitude would be "adverse news of world-wide proportions for the new nation".

CSO: 4700/320

NEW TAX WILL HIT SPECULATORS HARD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

CAPITAL gains tax will have little or no effect upon the property market apart from curbing the activities of speculators, says the Estate Agents' Council.

"Quite frankly I don't think it will have any effect other than to put an end completely to property speculation in Zimbabwe," said a spokesman.

"If any property speculator is to remain in business he has got to take into account the 30 per cent tax. He has got to achieve a purchase at a lower figure or increase income during the period of ownership, or a high price when he sells.

"I don't think the speculator will have any effect upon the rentals market. Besides there are not very many of them anyway," the spokesman added.

There was little speculation at present, he said, because of the lack

of mortgage finance available from building societies.

"The shortage of mortgages is of far greater concern. There is no sign of relief. We just live in hope."

The Building Societies Association was unable to give even a glimmer of hope.

"The position is that the building societies are still very restricted in their lending. The measures of the last three or four months are still prevailing," said a spokesman.

"There is definitely no sign of light on the horizon. The situation might get even tighter over the next few months.

"When the new monetary measures were introduced in February it was indicated to us that the shortage of money would become more evident from July onwards," said the spokesman.

CSO: 4700/320

KANGAI ATTACKS RABBLE-ROUSING UNION LEADERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

TRADE UNIONS in Zimbabwe must analyse and devise development programmes that help the nation move forward, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Metal Workers' Federation Africa workshop in Salisbury, the minister attacked what he called "the soap box, crowd-rousing" tactics of certain unionists, saying this could only play into the hands of the country's internal and external enemies.

"What I am calling for is a fundamental change in the role of trade unionists from that of being just leaders of a particular bloc of workers to that of national planners.

"You must also change from being an opposition bloc on the fringe of the nation and become zealous supervisors of the national development programme," he said.

The minister urged the unionists not to follow wholly the Western concept of labour movements which struggled for a bigger slice of the cake. "This is irrelevant here in Africa where that bread may be non-existent.

"You as trade unionists are therefore not called to be distributors of this product. You must devise strategies on development programmes or otherwise you will be merely dis-

tributing poverty if you don't do so," he said.

The workshop, which is being attended by international trade unionists, ends this weekend.

Mr Kangai said he believed it was time trade unionists in Zimbabwe worked on what has to be done in regard to the workers and the country.

"This will have far more beneficial consequences for their members than soap box crowd-rousing," he said to loud applause from the delegates.

He advised them that only in the light of a thorough knowledge of the nation's problems, its resources and programmes, could trade unionists know the internal and external enemies of "their independent country".

Otherwise if this were not done, trade unionists would slide into the simplistic assumption that every businessman, investor and Government official disagreed with any trade union and were enemies of the workers.

STRATEGIES

"Labour leaders should be criss-crossing the country listening and observing what goes on in the work places in order to come up with more strategies on how to pro-

mote productivity. If they have criticism, they must provide alternative proposals. This is defending the nation," he said.

He accused the trade union movement of not making enough effort to talk, understand and plan with the country's political and business leadership.

"The trade unionists talk far too much among themselves and far too little with the Government and business leaders without whom they can never put any job-generation plan into effect."

Mr Kangai appealed to the trade unionists not to always try to push the Government into talking with the businessmen on their behalf — "go straight to them and then bring to the attention of Government areas of disagreement."

He also said it was the duty of trade unions to go to all municipalities and rural councils and devise strategies for generating jobs and producing goods so as to control inflation and raise the standard of living. They must also detect and plug any public or private waste of resources.

He urged the trade unions in South Africa and Namibia to support the liberation movements in those countries saying

trade unionism was a futile exercise where a nation had not taken its shape as a free one.

"Where people are not yet free like in Namibia and South Africa, I don't see how trade unions can operate towards anything other than national liberation — although this does not necessarily mean them taking up arms."

FREEDOM

"They must keep up the spirit of freedom in the hearts of the people and develop tactical moves that keep the enemy off balance on the homefront in preparation for the final assault."

He told the well-attended workshop that it was equally important for trade unions in free countries to defend the nation from glittering, but simplistic programmes which

were internationally "stage-managed" and counter-productive.

"Trade unionists are supposed to guide the people into consolidating their freedom rather than make it meaningless by confusing them. They are supposed to help guard their nation's resources."

Mr Kangal also urged that workers be respected at all times. "The more dignity we restore to the worker as a worker the more of our young people will accept employment at any level of our economy."

He added: "If we don't do that, our lower and middle level employment categories will continue to suffer from lack of educated and trained manpower as young men would refuse to serve under terms that amount to political subjugation."

CSO: 4700/320

STRIKE HITS WANKIE COAL PRODUCTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

OPEN-CAST coal mining at Wankie Colliery has been halted by a strike by about 300 contract workers. The strikers, all employed by Salisbury civil engineering contractors, stopped work on Wednesday morning.

By yesterday evening, no solution had been found after a day of negotiations in Salisbury.

Coal production from the colliery's open-cast works has completely stopped. Wankie Colliery mines two-thirds of its coal from open cast operations, and the remainder from the underground mine at Number Three colliery.

The assistant general manager of the colliery company, Mr Don Biddle, said yesterday no colliery employees were involved in the stoppage. "Although open-cast mining has stopped, we have coal stockpiled and coal is still being sent out."

Meanwhile, the strike at the ZSR sugar refinery here, ended yesterday when the morning shift returned to work at 11 a.m.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, which was involved in negotiations, said that the afternoon and night shifts would start as usual.

But no definite decision has been reached concerning the cause of the strike — the sacking of a despatch clerk.

"The Ministry of

Labour and Social Services is going to look into the matters surrounding his dismissal and make a decision as to who, between the management and the sacked clerk, was wrong," said a spokesman for the workers' committee.

Meanwhile, although the Victoria Falls strike by all town council workers stopped on Tuesday, workers were expressing dissatisfaction over the handling of the strike by Ministry of Labour officials.

"The ministry officials seemed to be more interested in getting us back to work than effectively solving our grievances. We accepted their argument that we return to work while negotiations continued, but we are now in an awkward position with the town council not wanting to look into salaries until January," said a spokesman for the workers' committee.

Workers at both Super-sonic plants won their battle for a long weekend off and ended their strike on Wednesday.

Their biggest demand in their two-day strike was to have Monday off, so they could go to their rural homes today and return on Wednesday.

ONE BODY FOR TEACHERS PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Ministry of Education and Culture plans to centralise all teachers' affairs and salaries and make all teachers belong to one unified service organisation.

Dr Mutumbuka disclosed this here when he expressed his concern at the present system in which some teachers were civil servants while others were employed by other authorities.

Such a system provided very loose control of all teachers by the Government.

"Teachers sometimes go unpaid for long periods without our knowledge because the responsible authority may not be giving the essential details to the ministry's head office in Salisbury," he said.

He said as a result of having two teaching services, interesting trends had been observed.

Firstly, the so-called Government schools, mostly concentrated in town, had the best of the

teachers available in the country, while schools run by responsible authorities, mainly in rural areas had to do with most of the bad teachers.

Another trend was that most of the teachers in Government schools laughed all the way to the bank after good salaries, while rural, non - Government school teachers languished in near-poverty with very poor salaries.

"Once all teachers belong to one uniform service we will have to redistribute the teachers equitably all over the country. Both the rural and urban school pupil should have equal chances of passing when given equal facilities."

The minister also announced that his ministry was scrapping the rule whereby prospective teacher trainees had to waste a year after secondary school before beginning their courses.

"That is complete waste of manpower. There is no need why

they have to sit at home for a year and from January all prospective teacher trainees will be allowed to enrol into college soon after school."

Dr Mutumbuka also announced that a national nerve centre for the teaching of science in Zimbabwean schools would be opened in Salisbury at the ministry's head office.

The minister was shedding light on the new look curriculum that his ministry is still devising for both primary and secondary schools. He hoped that the new curriculum would go into use in January.

The nerve centre would control all teaching of science and technical subjects in the country. The minister said that science and technical subjects feature most prominent in the new curriculum.

"I believe that the teaching of science and technical subjects is critical to the development needs of Zimbabwe," he said.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN OUTLINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

DR CHIDZERO yesterday spelt out details of the Government's three-year, \$2 003 million Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP).

He told the House of Assembly that the 1981/82 level of planned public sector capital expenditure was \$635 million. The continuation of the investment programmes would involve planned expenditures of \$676 million in 1982/83 and \$692 million in 1983/84.

The biggest slice of the \$2 003 million over the three years would be taken up by the development of energy resources, transport, communications and post — a total of \$878 million, with \$331 million to be spent in the coming year.

Social services — covering education, vocational training, health, housing and broadcasting — came second with \$616 million allocated for the three years, housing taking by far the biggest piece — \$389 million over the three years.

Another \$59 million was set aside for water development, and \$130 million for "Government services", which included

the military and offices and housing for employees.

Of the agricultural and rural development allocation of \$97 million this year, \$42 million was for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development — \$33 million of this for land acquisition and land resettlement.

During the three years, the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development planned to resettle about 50 000 families, under the intensive resettlement programme. Half the funding was expected to come from donors.

"On the other hand, provision must be made for productive investment that will ensure a steadily rising standard of living in the future for all the people," he said.

The minister said there was need for money to build schools, clinics, water supplies, more services of all kinds in the communal lands in particular to make up for the long years of neglect before the war and the destruction of facilities during the war.

Urgent and sustained action was required to generate the savings and investments essential for sustained equitable growth, and to contain public expenditure.

Unemployment, underemployment and inflation remained major issues calling for relentless vigilance. Dr Chidzero said that over the three-year period of the Transitional Development Plan, with disciplined and sustained mobilisation of resources, it was envisaged that a growth rate of 8 percent would be achieved.

Programmes funded by the Government, local authorities and donors would be largely people-oriented, while the utilisation by the statutory bodies of their own resources would be directed towards national infrastructure and modern sector investment.

The programmes would consist of economically viable projects in the national interest which could effectively use external loans which would not be appropriate for most of the activities of the Public Sector Investment Programme. —

ADULT EDUCATION TO BE GEARED TO DEVELOPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

ADULT education has to be geared to improving the lives of the masses so they can develop Zimbabwe, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Speaking to trainees at the Dombashawa Training Centre near Salisbury, he said his ministry hoped to tackle realistically over the next few years the pressing problems of adult education and literacy.

"We cannot develop Zimbabwe as long as we have large numbers of poorly educated people, because it is the people who develop the country."

Zimbabwe had to be developed by its people. Foreigners, no matter how well-meaning and skilled, could not do the job. "It must be developed by the hard work, dedication and knowledge of its own people."

Many countries had received billions of dollars in aid over the last 20 years but were poorer than before because their people had failed to control their own lives, economy or environment. —

"It is our Government's aim to eliminate illiteracy and place a strong emphasis on adult education. This aim is linked to our desire to develop Zimbabwe for the benefit of all our people."

Quoting the Prime Minister, Dr Mutumbuka said socialism meant the creation as well as the redistribution of wealth.

"If the total wage bill of Zimbabwe was divided equally among all Zimbabwean adults, I am afraid our average wage bill would be about \$30 a month."

"Both in the formal and non-formal system of education our policy is to have education for the good of the masses and not only for the good of the few. Education must improve the quality of our lives, or else it is worth nothing at all."

Dr Mutumbuka decried the desire by many

parents for a "European style" of education. "These Zimbabweans are still caught up in the mental and cultural domination of colonialism because they still see as their ultimate aim to be as much like the white man as possible."

"Most Zimbabweans would like their schools to be just like the former white schools. We are in danger of producing a new generation of black 'Rhodesian Fronters' who seek to use their education for the domination of the masses."

Education should be closely linked to culture. But culture was not just resuscitating traditional dances and music. Even South African Bantustans did that — nor was it a return to a pre-colonial past.

"It is the dream of a new Zimbabwe where all men and women are free — free to live the best lives possible in economic terms as well as intellectual and cultural terms."

EXPERT DISCUSSES TECHNICAL FARM AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]

TECHNICAL services to commercial farmers might be taken over by non-Governmental agencies in future, the outgoing acting director of the Department of Research and Specialist Services, Dr Dick Elliott, told farmers at the field day at Grasslands Research Station.

"This is probably an evolutionary trend anyway that need not seriously impair technical advances in agriculture," he said. "But it is probably in these conditions that the societies such as the Zimbabwe Society for Animal Production will become even more important in future than they have been."

On beef, Dr Elliott said it was necessary to embark on intensive production as the land resource base available to commercial beef production was shrinking.

Intensification was needed to sustain production from less land. Production should be expanded using available resources to meet local consumer demand for beef and to expand into what had been described as "lucrative export markets".

He was confident that Zimbabwe had the potential to intensify beef production beyond what had been attained. "It is not acceptable in this day and age that the calving rate of the commercial herd is still around 60 percent. We all know that it is quite easy to increase this to 70 or 80 percent."

"Also slaughter statistics of cattle through the Cold Storage Commission show that about 25 percent of all carcasses have a fat classification of unfinished (young) cattle that should not be slaughtered."

CSO: 4700/320

JOINT FARMING, MINING VENTURES WITH CHINA PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 15

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

CHINA is to go into joint ventures with the Zimbabwean Government in coal mining, agriculture and light industry using less sophisticated machinery which will be easy to operate and which will provide more jobs for Zimbabweans, the Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said yesterday.

Preliminary talks had already been held between China and Zimbabwe on establishing the projects. The ventures would be in accordance with Zimbabwe's priorities.

In an interview, Mr Chu said the two countries had agreed in principle to the programmes. A team of Chinese experts would come this year to carry out feasibility studies.

In all ventures China would provide equipment and technical know-how. "We will also train local people to take over the running of the projects," the ambassador said.

In agriculture and light industries, emphasis would be put on commodities that would earn the country foreign exchange. Mr Chu said they were examining the possibility of

establishing rice plantations.

China would design and supply the necessary equipment for the projects. "We use less sophisticated machinery in our mining and agricultural industries which is easy to operate and provides more jobs".

Mr Chu said the Chinese equipment was essential to developing countries because it was less capital-intensive. "In our economic co-operation joint ventures are very important."

An economic co-operation pact was signed by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, when he visited China this year.

China would also step up its trade with Zimbabwe to include the importation of cotton, sugar and chrome.

Last year China bought 20 000 tonnes of tobacco from Zimbabwe. "In order to increase trade between the two countries, Chinese business officials will visit Zimbabwe this year," the ambassador said.

China would put up a stand at the Zimbabwe Trade Fair next year in Bulawayo where Chinese goods would be on display for local businessmen. The embassy would soon have a trade section and an official to take charge of the department would arrive before the end of the year.

His duties would be to expand trade between China and Zimbabwe. "It is my sincere hope that our long-standing friendship with the people of Zimbabwe, which began during the liberation struggle, will be increased."

It was his wish that the friendship be extended to involve the peasants.

To enhance existing co-operation, the All-China Trade Union had invited the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress to send a delegation to Peking.

A Chinese table tennis team would arrive in Zimbabwe next month to play a series of friendly matches throughout the country. Women and youth groups would also

seek contacts with their Zimbabwean colleagues.

An exhibition of Zimbabwean sculpture would be held in China next year. Mr. Chu said his country had offered 10 scholarships to Zimbabwe.

Details of the offers would be worked out by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The present economic co-operation between the two countries involves trade, education and culture.

CSO: 4700/320

GAME MEAT TO GO ON SALE SOON

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

VENISON will soon be sold in butcheries to alleviate the meat shortage, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr Don Collen, said yesterday.

The introduction of game meat had been delayed because of cropping difficulties, but these had been overcome in the south-western part of the country.

Mr Collen was addressing delegates at a field day at Grasslands Research Station near Marandellas.

Turning to the beef crisis, Mr Collen said there were "encouraging signs of recovery" in breeding stock and appealed to the Government to ensure that the recovery was kept up.

Mr Collen pointed out that Zimbabwe ranked as the fourth highest consumer of beef, per capita — behind the United States, the Argentine, and Australia.

This showed that the wholesale price of beef was too low.

Calling for the consumer price of beef to be based on supply and demand, Mr Collen warned that the Government might have to import beef if the country's consumption of meat remained high.

Higher prices for beef would stimulate a demand for other types of meat and so encourage the development of pig and poultry industries both in the commercial and communal sectors, he said.

Besides, it was essential that communal farmers, who owned 3.2 million head of cattle, be made to realize the true value of their stock.

Mr Collen predicted that the present off-take of cattle from the communal areas could be raised from 1 percent to 4 percent — yielding about 120 000 cattle a year for the market — by good management and promotion of sales.

"The cattle industry is just too widespread and too important to the country as a whole to allow it to drift from one crisis to another," he added.

CSO: 4700/320

BRIEFS

VISITORS FACE DELAY--People who needed to obtain visas to visit Zimbabwe before leaving their home countries faced delays of three weeks and more, a Ministry of Home Affairs official said last week. Visa requests, most of them from South African passport holders, arrived in Salisbury during June and July at a rate of about 300 a day. Average processing time, due to the large volume of requests, was about three weeks, the official said. Passport holders of most countries do not face these delays because they either do not need visas or are issued with them upon arrival. There are 64 countries whose residents do not need visas. There are 38 nations whose citizens have to acquire visas before leaving for Zimbabwe. Perhaps because interest in Zimbabwe was not high in many of those countries--which include Afghanistan, the Mongolian People's Republic, Soviet Union and Bhutan--few such requests were received here before June, when South Africa was added to the list. Since then the Ministry of Home Affairs office was responsible for processing visa requests and had been swamped. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug 81 p 1]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATES--A 13-man delegation from the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Budapest arrives in Zimbabwe on August 13 for a week's visit to investigate trade opportunities. The visitors' itinerary, arranged by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, includes meetings with Government departments, private sector organisations and companies. An ACCOZ spokesman said that the delegates are interested in meeting manufacturers and importers of electrical and transformer equipment, textile machinery, foundry equipment, plant and equipment for the chemical, pharmaceutical and aluminium industry, agricultural machinery, electroplaters, and bankers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 4]

PRICE OF DIESEL--Zimbabwe's diesel-consuming bus operators, farmers, industrialists and haulage contractors can heave a sigh of relief over the Budget. Many economic forecasters feared that the announcement of a 33 percent hike in the price of petrol could cover diesel as well. But a spokesman for the office of the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Brian Walter, confirmed this morning that diesel was not included in the increase. The brunt of the massive increase will thus have to be borne by the country's private motorists and transport operators using smaller vehicles running on petrol. The confusion was apparent with several experts predicting to the Press that the country's transport system would be hard-hit, setting off a major inflationary spiral as operators tried to meet their fuel bills by raising their prices. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

ZIPRA 'AGENT' ACQUITTED--A Salisbury regional magistrate ruled yesterday that two amnesty ordinances covered a former Rhodesian Army national serviceman who stole \$16 000 from the Pay Corps before defecting to ZIPRA in 1978. Mr Aldridge Timothy Fisher told the court this week that he took the money in October that year and gave it to two ZIPRA men operating in Salisbury, before leaving the country to stay with the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell in London. He said he had been a vigorous nationalist supporter since 1975 and, after being conscripted, appropriated firearms, ammunition and uniforms as well as information for use by ZIPRA. Magistrate Mr Tom Smith found Mr Fisher not guilty of the theft and discharged him because of the probability that this defence was true in view of his "overt support for opposition to the then government. Although he has not been able to prove this beyond a reasonable doubt, the balance of probabilities lies in his favour," said the magistrate. Mr Fisher was covered by the 1979 Amnesty Ordinance because of his support for a guerilla organisation when he committed the theft. The case also fell under the 1980 amnesty because he was acting "in good faith for the furtherance of independence under majority rule and in the interests and objectives of a nationalist party". Mrs Margie Grobbelaar appeared for the State and Mr Bernard Whaley, instructed by Mr Prince Machaya of Honey and Blanckenberg, appeared for Mr Fisher. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 4]

AID TANGWENA PLEA--Zimbabwe Children's Welfare Trust last week appealed for urgently needed funds to help stave off a series of new disasters threatening the trouble-hit Tangwena people of Inyanga. The organisation is particularly worried that with only five ploughs to share among the 3 000 Tangwenas, there is little chance of them being able to grow enough food for their own subsistence. Mr Carl Keyter, a member of the trust resident at Nyafaru, the headquarters of the Tangwena, also disclosed that funds for cement and other building materials for dormitory construction at Nyafaru School had run out. Construction of the dormitories was likely to stop by the middle of this month. So far less than half of the required number have been completed. This meant that unless more funds became available the bulk of the 500 boarders, many of them orphans, would have to use classrooms and the hall for sleeping. Still more funds would be needed for bunks, mattresses, plumbing and wash-basins, without which conditions in the dormitories would be intolerable. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Aug]

TUNNEL COSTS--Salisbury is paying \$82 000 a month--just under \$1 million a year--simply to keep open a tender to build a tunnel from Darwendale. The city council is still awaiting Government approval to borrow the money for the scheme to ensure water supplies for the city. The council was told at its budget meeting last week, after Councillor Timothy Stamps raised the issue, that the tender was being extended month by month and because the finance for the scheme was not available the extension was costing the council almost \$1 million a year! The scheme, first proposed in 1972, was approved by the council in May and includes a tunnel between the intake tower on the Darwendale dam and the Morton Jaffray works at Lake McIlwaine, the partially completed intake tower itself and a pump station. The tender accepted was for \$16 808 200. In his budget speech the chairman of the finance and development committee, Councillor Tobias Musariri, said he hoped the question of financing the project would be resolved soon, but at this stage all reference had been omitted from the estimates. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 1]

DRUGS CONTROL LIST--A wide range of drugs and medicines have been gazetted as specified drugs in terms of the Drugs Control Act, which means they cannot be sold until approved by the Drugs Control Council. Suppliers of drugs which are on the list and which are already sold in Zimbabwe have until January 1 next year to register them. Any drug listed that is not on sale must be registered before it can be sold. In terms of the Act the council has to ensure before registering a drug that its availability is in the public interest, that the safety, quality and therapeutic efficacy warrant registration and, if the drug is made in Zimbabwe, the premises and processes are satisfactory. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 7]

ALGERIAN TALKS--A delegation from Algeria arrives in Salisbury today on a five-day visit. The six-man delegation is led by the Algerian Minister for Heavy Industry, Mr Mohamed Liassine. He intends to hold discussions about industry with Government officials. He was expected to meet the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said a spokesman for the Algerian Embassy. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1]

KENYAN COOPERATION PLEA--Zimbabwe and Kenya have much in common with regard to tourism and should work closely together, Kenya's Assistant Minister of Tourism, Mr Mark Mwithaga, said this week. Mr Mwithaga--who headed a three-man delegation to Zimbabwe--said there was a great future for the two countries. "There is no doubt whatsoever that Zimbabwe and Kenya have a lot in common and should work closely together in exploring the tourism industry more effectively," he said in an interview. The delegation arrived last week and left yesterday for Nairobi. Mr Mwithaga said his Government had developed hotels and lodges in the interior of the country because many tourists today wished to see and mingle with the population. "For the few days that we have been here, we have come to the conclusion that Zimbabwe could do the many things we have done over the years since independence and establish similar resorts for tourists. Zimbabwe, after all, is honoured, by nature in Africa and all it needs is to exploit it effectively." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 5]

BRITISH SYSTEM UNDER SCRUTINY--Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo, Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, returned this weekend from a meeting in Gaborone of the African Group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association where "common problems" were discussed. The Deputy Speaker said 13 African countries south of the Sahara, which make up the African region of the association, met to discuss the relevance of the Westminster type of parliamentary system to developing countries, particularly bicameral legislatures and the role of opposition parties. Other areas which the agenda covered were racial conflicts within the Commonwealth, the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, the role of youth in rural development, education, food production, and the preservation of natural resources. The Deputy Speaker said the African region would make recommendations to the mother body about the areas they discussed so that action could be taken. Countries at the meeting were Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Mauritius, Malawi, Lesotho and Nigeria. Uganda attended as an observer. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 8]

SUPERSONIC STRIKE ENDS--Bulawayo--About 1 000 workers at two Supersonic factories in Bulawayo returned to work at 10 a.m. yesterday but it is not yet clear what agreement has been reached between management and the workers in negotiations that began on Monday. Negotiations involving senior officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, the workers' committee and management were said to be going on late yesterday. It is not clear if the workers' grievances were resolved. Meanwhile workers at the Khami Road plant of the ZSR sugar refinery are still on strike though negotiations involving Ministry of Labour officials from Salisbury, the workers' committee and management are continuing. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 81 p 1]

BULGARIAN CULTURE WEEK--A cultural exhibition marking 1 300 years since the founding of the State of Bulgaria opens at the National Gallery in Salisbury this week. The exhibition runs in Salisbury from tomorrow to August 29. It would then move to Bulawayo and Umtali, said the Bulgarian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Christo Kolev. "The exhibition is specifically on culture and we have brought in a number of pictures including documentary films in colour," said the ambassador. A preview of the exhibition is due to be shown on television this evening. The exhibition will also show dolls and costumes that have become part of the culture of the people of Bulgaria. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 81 p 4]

SALES TAX--The new sales tax rates come into effect on Monday and a list of articles to be taxed at 15 percent was gazetted yesterday. The 14 classes of goods to be taxed at 15 percent are: Motor vehicles; accounting and calculating machines except for cash and sales registers; safes, strong-boxes and cash-boxes; self-contained air-conditioning units used in homes, offices and public halls. Furniture except articles designed specifically for dental, medical, surgical or veterinary use; electric lamps and lampware except torches, lamp-bulbs and tubes; deep freezers and refrigerators of the type used in homes. Ovens and cookers for domestic use, including hot-plates; electrical appliances for use in homes or offices; office machines, furniture and apparatus. Radios, televisions, record players, video and other electrical sound-reproducing or recording apparatus; clocks designed for domestic or office use; watches, cameras and camera accessories. All other goods, except those exempt from sales tax, will be taxed at 12 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

POWER LOAN--Bulawayo--The British Government and the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) yesterday signed an agreement for an \$11 million interest-free loan to help in the electrification of the Dabuka-Salisbury line. The British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Robin Byatt, and the NRZ general manager, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, said that the money was 15 percent of what the NRZ would spend on its electrification programme's first stage. The rest of the money would be provided through a loan granted to the NRZ by a Zimbabwean commercial bank. Speaking at NRZ headquarters, Mr Byatt said: "No one can be in any doubt that railway transport is crucially important to the economic development of the country. The British Government is happy to grant this interest-free loan." He said the loan was separate from money offered by the British Government through Zimcord for the purchase of engines for the NRZ's diesel locomotives, and another sum for the improvement of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe railway line. Thanking the British Government for the loan--over 25 years, with a seven-year grace period--Mr Lea-Cox said: "This occasion makes history, and the NRZ appreciate the British Government's loans." They will cover work to be done by British companies that have been granted contracts by the NRZ. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 1]

RURAL, URBAN SECTORS--Bulawayo--The Government intends to move away from the system under which urban workers look upon land in the rural areas as a pension or social security, says the secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Robbie Mupawose. Instead, urban people should depend on urban sectors of the economy from the cradle to the grave, and the farming populace alone should derive its income from the land. Mr Mupawose said: "Land should not be looked upon as a pension or social security, let alone a traditional or customary object to which all and sundry have a right. The land mass of Zimbabwe is only about 39 million ha, a small hectarage if cognisance is taken of the hundreds of unemployed and landless masses." He was replying to a letter to the Chronicle in which a Mashaba worker asked whether resettlement land would be available to "employees of mines, farms and other industries where their present accommodation can by no means fall under a home ownership scheme". Mr Mupawose said industrial, commercial and agricultural workers should have been provided for by way of elaborate social security system ensuring that they would not be destitute in old age. "These are the evils of the past that we seek to rectify." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

CHIEF OF KEZI--Bulawayo--Kezi's controversial traditional leader, Chief Nyangazonke, is to get a new chain of office to replace the one left behind by the late Chief Dumezweni, which cannot be found. The chief's chain of office is traditionally passed on to the successor of the dead chief as a symbol of authority. It is also proof that the new chief is acceptable to all those who may challenge his installation. On the day of Chief Nyangazonke's installation the chain could not be found when time came for it to be placed around his neck. The district commissioner, Mr Andy Ehrke, said this week he had ordered another chain as the old one has disappeared without trace. He said relatives of the late Chief Dumezweni were sure the chain was handed back to the DC's office after the chief's death. "It's possible that someone in this office before I came here took it away as a souvenir". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9]

DP CONTACTS--The Democratic Party is to establish contacts with democratic parties in Europe and the United States which can be of use to Zimbabwe, the party's president, Mr Andre Holland, said yesterday. The aim would be to remove scepticism that still reigned in certain parts of Europe and the United States about Zimbabwe. Mr Holland said he had already received invitations to visit Europe and the United States. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9]

ARMS FOUND--Bulawayo--Police here found an assortment of arms and ammunition in the city's western areas yesterday. Police first recovered an AK rifle from the bush near Pumula North, after receiving information from the public. Later, a Star pistol, magazine and ammunition were recovered near New Lobengula Township at Njube, a police spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 15]

BIGGER DEPOT FOR COTTON--The Sanyati cotton depot may be expanded soon to relieve pressure on the Gatooma depot, which has had difficulties in coping with this season's bumper cotton harvest in the area, an official of the Cotton Marketing Board said in Gatooma this week. He said communal farmers in the Sanyati district were worried that their cotton may not all be bought this year. However, all the cotton from both the commercial and communal farmers would be in by November or December. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 81 p 3]

WARD POLLS FOR GWELO--Voters in Ward 1 in the Gwelo municipal area--the northern suburbs--go to the polls tomorrow in the by-election that is being held to fill the vacant seat on Gwelo City Council caused by the recent resignation of Alderman Gene Sulter. The candidates are Mr Kenneth Homan (68), who is retired, and Mr Dayalji Patel (27), a businessman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 4]

INDIAN RAILMEN--Bulawayo--The first contingent of railway artisans coming from India to repair Zimbabwe's crippled locomotive fleet are due in Bulawayo by the end of this month. A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday that Rail-India Technical Employment Services were providing 204 artisans and artisan supervisors "in the mechanical, signal and electrical functions". The first group were due here in the last week of this month, he said. Two railway mechanical engineers were in India to oversee the selection of volunteers for Zimbabwe, and soon a signal engineer would join them, the spokesman said. The railways could take 87 artisans from Pakistan--"but this is a completely separate exercise and has not yet been funded", he said. The average daily figure of locomotives available for July was 122, compared with the 130 available in June. The secretary for transport, Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes said recently that the optimum number of locomotives for efficient rail operations was 217. Zimbabwe Railways have 275 locomotives, but many are in need of major repair, and many others are beyond repair. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3]

NEW BORDER TIMES--New opening times for the border posts at Kazungula, Victoria Falls, Kariba, Chirundu, Nyamapanda and Umtali have been announced. In a statement yesterday, a spokesman for the Minister of Home Affairs said that from August 8 this year these customs and excise and immigration border posts would be open between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. each day from Monday to Friday. On Saturdays, the spokesman said, the posts would be open from 8 a.m. until midday. "With the exception of Plumtree, which is open over weekends, the above-mentioned border posts will close from midday on Saturdays until 8 a.m. on Mondays, said the spokesman. He also said that the border post at Plumtree would, from Saturday, be open during the lunch hour. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3]

EGYPTIAN AID--Egypt is prepared to extend every possible assistance to the people of Zimbabwe as there exists a very close bond of friendship between the two countries. Addressing the gathering at a reception held at his Salisbury home to mark Egypt's national day, the Egyptian Ambassador, Dr Taha el Farnawany, said the July 23 1952 revolution in his country had taken the people from feudalism to socialism and the sweeping changes had resulted in democracy. Government ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and other dignitaries attended the reception. Dr Farnawany then proposed a toast "to the wise Government of Zimbabwe under the leadership of President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe". In reply, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simbarashe Mubengegwi, said many Zimbabweans who had graduated from Egyptian universities were now playing their part in working for the reconstruction and development of this country. Zimbabwe, he said, condemned the continued "barbaric acts of aggression" being perpetrated by Zionist Israel and called for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. Mr Mubengegwi said he believed the Pretoria regime had been responsible for the assassination last weekend in Salisbury of ANC representative, Mr Joe Gqabi, adding that such cowardly acts would only hasten the demise of racialists. Palestine, Namibia and the black peoples of South Africa would soon be masters of their own destiny, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 9]

WILDCAT STRIKES HIT--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday urged workers to follow the guidelines laid down by the Government when resolving grievances. In a statement the minister said workers who did not follow the Government's guidelines in regard to resolving grievances "will be severely dealt with". "Those workers who take matters into their own hands and resort to illegal strikes before their grievances have been heard by the proper authority will be abusing the opportunity to work and will be dealt with severely," he said. When workers' committees reached a deadlock with the management, appropriate trade union officials should be contacted as "soon as possible". "Where the firm concerned does not fall within the jurisdiction of a trade union, the workers' committee should contact the nearest office of the Industrial Relations Department of my ministry." He added that the ministry was prepared to help workers who respected the Government's policies. The loss of working hours caused by the illegal strikes inflicts great harm to our economy, which is just starting to find its feet again. This cannot be tolerated. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 3]

STRIKE NOT RESOLVED--Bulawayo--Employees from two Bulawayo companies were still on strike late last night as hard bargaining continued in a bid to resolve the stalemate at two Supersonic plants and at the ZSR sugar refinery. Apart from demanding Monday off-duty the workers at the Supersonic have alleged low salaries and racialism in workers' grades. At the ZSR plant all workers want reinstatement of a sacked dispatch clerk. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

CITIES' GROWTH--Senator Chidzero warned of the effects of "unbridled growth" of the country's two major cities. He said the \$389 million from the PSIP was to meet the demands of local authorities for housing and other services. One of the results of this, he said, would be "a bias towards the parasitic expansion of the two major centres of Salisbury and Bulawayo. The unfettered growth of these major centres may, in the long run, create bottlenecks in the development of this sector and in the whole economy." He pointed out that the "unbridled" growth of Salisbury would place a demand on funds that could be better used in smaller centres. Costs of servicing the city were spiralling. Soon the increased demand for water would mean building a new dam. The cost of moving the water to the city from the dam had already been put at \$132 million. "I am putting these facts before you not to alarm you but to sensitise all levels of development organs from Government down to the industrialist that the time has come to engage in a comprehensive policy to effect spatial equity and reduce the imbalance in growth and development in the country," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 81 p 1]

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